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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible snow.  
Temp. — 11 to 21. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. — 11 to 21.  
CHANNING: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temp. — 11 to 21.  
NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. — 11 to 21.

Algeria	5.00	Din.	Iran	125	Rial	Nigeria	100	K.
Australia	17	S.	Israel	15	Sheq.	Peru	3,000	N.S.
Belgium	4.60	Bel.	Italy	1,000	Lira	Portugal	200	Esc.
Canada	1.30	Can.	Japan	160	Yen	Spain	166	Ptas.
Denmark	6.80	Dkr.	Korea	100	Won	Sweden	4.60	Kr.
France	6.50	F.	Malaysia	2.00	Mal.	Switzerland	2.20	Sfr.
Germany	3.30	M.	Philippines	50	P.	Taiwan	2.00	N.T.
Greece	340	Dr.	Singapore	700	S.	Thailand	50	Baht
India	15	Rupee	Turkey	1.80	Lira	USSR	25	Rub.
Indonesia	1,600	Rp.	U.K.	1.00	£	Yugoslavia	20	D.
Italy	1,000	Lira	U.S.	1.00	\$			
Japan	160	Yen						
Korea	100	Won						
Malaysia	2.00	Mal.						
Philippines	50	P.						
Singapore	700	S.						
Spain	166	Ptas.						
Sweden	4.60	Kr.						
Switzerland	2.20	Sfr.						
Taiwan	2.00	N.T.						
Thailand	50	Baht						
U.K.	1.00	£						
U.S.	1.00	\$						
USSR	25	Rub.						
Yugoslavia	20	D.						



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in Brussels before the meeting Monday of NATO foreign ministers to discuss the Polish situation.

## Allies Warn Russia on Poland

### Sanctions Possible if Military Rule Is Not Eased, NATO Ministers Say

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and its European allies, jointly blaming the Soviet Union for the martial law in Poland, Monday tightened their economic pressure on the Polish military regime and set the stage for possible future sanctions against both Warsaw and Moscow.

The actions were spelled out in a toughly worded communiqué issued by the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after a special meeting here called at the urging of the United States.

After condemning "the massive violation of human rights" in Poland, the communiqué called on the Polish military regime "to live up to its declared intention to re-establish civil liberties and the process of reform." It also pointed an accusing finger at the Soviet Union and said Moscow should "respect Poland's fundamental right to solve its own problems free from foreign interference."

[Tass assailed the NATO statement on Poland Monday, saying it amounted to inadmissible pressure on a sovereign state. Reuters reported from Moscow in an unusual ally last reaction, the agency said that the statement had shown that NATO members wanted to see Po-

land plunged into disarray and chaos.]

As one spur to moderation in Poland, the allies agreed to strike at the Warsaw government by putting in abeyance future commercial credits for goods other than food and suspending a decision on negotiations to reschedule Poland's 1982 payments on its debts to NATO governments.

In addition, after warning that "economic relations with Poland and the Soviet Union are bound to be affected" if the crisis continues, the NATO partners agreed to study possible long-term sanctions involving energy, agricultural commodities and other goods including high-technology exports.

This threat of economic retaliation, which has been a sticking point between the United States and those West European countries that have substantial trade with the Soviet bloc, was stated in terms allowing each ally to act "in accordance with its own situation and legislation."

That left unanswered the question of how extensive and uniform any economic measures taken by

NATO are likely to be. But the United States is known to regard the communiqué as laying the groundwork for sanctions if the repression in Poland continues.

In fact, the communiqué adopted almost in its entirety the language of a draft declaration that the United States had been urging on its partners in recent days. In that respect, the action marked a clear gain for the Reagan administration's efforts to get previously reluctant countries like West Germany to even talk about the possibility of sanctions.

Haig Satisfaction

U.S. satisfaction with the result was underscored by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. who told a press conference: "I consider today's meeting to be a solid success for the alliance... We sought a common near and long-term strategy to help the Polish people, and today the alliance produced one."

The U.S. lobbying for a tough stance in the Polish crisis resulted in support by 14 of the 15 member countries. The new Greek govern-

ment, which is seeking Communist bloc support in its lead with Turkey over Cyprus, abstained from endorsing the key parts of the declaration.

Mr. Haig, responding to questions about whether NATO had agreed to do anything more than to talk further, conceded, "That's too soon to say." But, he noted, "We have agreed to look into the question of further action with a specificity that was lacking before."

Both Mr. Haig and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that specific talks on the sanctions question, probably involving economic and technical experts, are likely to begin by next week.

Referring to widespread speculation about whether the Polish crisis is causing disarray within the alliance, Mr. Haig said, "I hope we wouldn't sit around with a scorecard counting the actions we haven't taken and talk about Western failure."

through such means as having NATO foreign ministers lead the delegations of their countries to the follow-up conference in Madrid on the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

In addition, the communiqué said, NATO governments will study such measures as further restricting the movements of Soviet and Polish diplomats and reducing or not renewing scientific and technical exchanges.

The allies reiterated their commitment to continue the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing the medium range nuclear missiles. But the communiqué warned:

"The Soviet Union will bear full responsibility for its actions with regard to Poland if its failure to live up to existing international obligations damages the arms control process. A return to the process of real reforms and dialogue in Poland would help create the atmosphere of mutual confidence and restraint required for progress."

Spanish Party Rebukes Moscow

MADRID (Reuters) — A unanimous resolution by the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee said Monday that the military takeover in Poland meant the failure of attempts to export and maintain the Soviet system.

## U.S. Decides Against Selling Advanced Fighters to Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to avert a falling out with China, announced Monday that it has decided against selling new high-performance jet fighters to Taiwan "because no military need for such aircraft exists."

It said, however, that it would make available to the Taiwan government "items necessary for self defense."

In a statement read by Alan Romberg, the assistant State Department spokesman, the administration said it was "attached a high value" to continuing the longstanding U.S. policy of providing arms and equipment to Taiwan, enabling the Taiwanese "to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability."

The statement said, however, that the State and Defense departments, which have studied Taiwan's defense needs for many months, have concluded that "no sale of advanced fighter aircraft to Taiwan is required because no military need for such aircraft exists."

"Taiwan's defense needs can be met as they arise and for the foreseeable future by replacing aging

aircraft now in the Taiwan inventory with comparable aircraft and by an extension of the F-5E co-production line in Taiwan," it continued.

The administration noted that, on the basis of the study of Taiwan's military needs, it has "already taken steps to sell Taiwan items necessary for self defense [and] we anticipate further steps of this sort."

Taiwan had sought to obtain either Northrop's F-5G Tigerhawk or General Dynamics' F-16, advanced jet planes. The decision announced Monday, considered certain to disappoint the Taiwanese government, appeared to signal Washington's priorities over the contentious issue.

The administration decision is being conveyed to Peking by John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who flew to the Chinese capital over the weekend.

Mr. Holdridge conducted secret talks with Chinese officials Monday, and diplomatic sources said that Mr. Holdridge is trying to push the Chinese toward a compromise of the long-smoldering issue by forswearing U.S. sales of the more advanced F-16 fighter sought by the Taiwanese.

Peking initially appeared to remain uncompromising, however, saying in a commentary issued Monday by the Chinese news agency that the nation's "principled stand against any U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is consistent and definite."

Sources in Washington said that Mr. Holdridge would tell the Chinese leaders that the administration will not provide Taiwan with either the F-16 fighter plane or the Harpoon anti-ship missile, weapons more sophisticated than those sold to Taiwan by previous administrations.

At the same time, Mr. Holdridge is expected to make clear that sales of other weapons will continue, including new sales of the F-5E fighter, which is already a mainstay of Taiwan's arsenal.

According to congressional sources, the administration has decided to divide its continuing sales to Taiwan into six parts to be submitted to Congress at two-month intervals throughout the year.

In recent months China has postponed talks on enhanced military cooperation, including U.S. Chinese arms deals, due to concern about the potential sale of high-profile aircraft to Taiwan. China (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Army Is Said To Discount Walesa Role

### Future of Solidarity Still Under Debate

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters

WARSAW — Poland's military authorities have started to consider discounting the leader of the suspended Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, in their plans for the future, well-informed sources said on Monday.

Mr. Walesa has been under house arrest since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13.

The sources said the Military Council of National Salvation had planned originally to reward Mr. Walesa to resume the leadership of Solidarity after it had been trimmed of radicals, dissidents and others regarded as dangerously anti-Communist.

They said that Mr. Walesa's refusal to cooperate had forced a change of plan. They said the authorities now felt that, in the long term, he could be replaced as leader of any new union receiving official recognition.

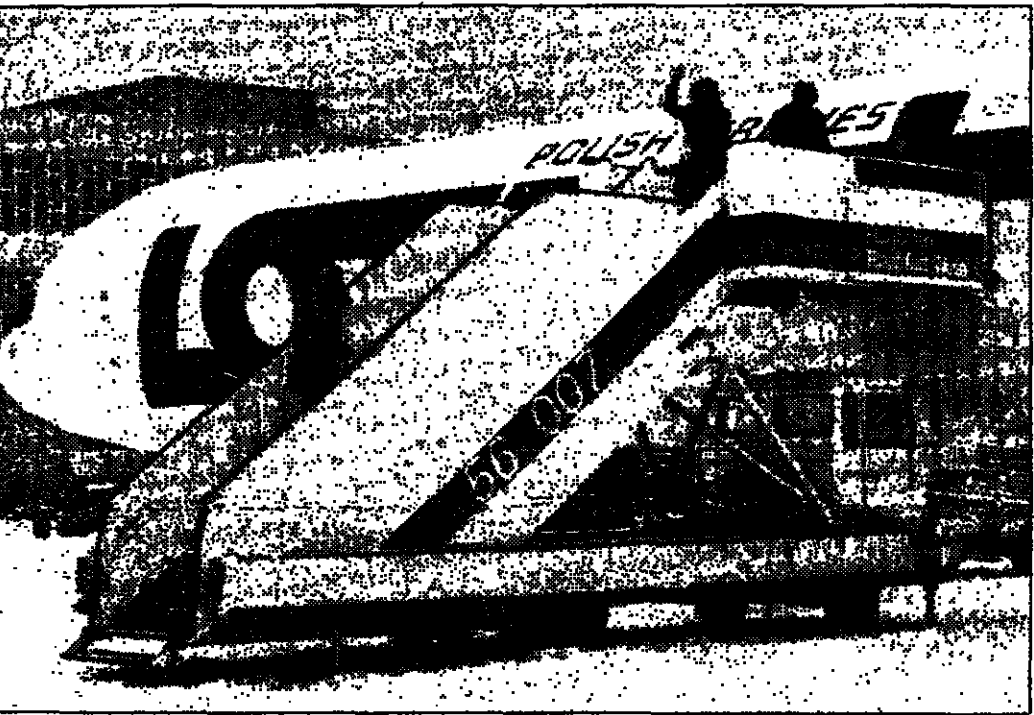
New Committees

But the sources said that no decisions had been made on the future of Solidarity. Opinions among the country's leaders were divided "between those who wanted to erase the name and those who wanted to revive the organization as a tamed version of the original, they said."

There were further signs on Monday of the political indecision surrounding the future of the Communist Party, whose power for the moment has been taken by the military.

The party daily, Trybuna Ludu, gave prominence to reports of Committees of National Redemption being set up across the country to support the work of the military council.

Trybuna Ludu said that the pur-



A Soviet-made LOT jet arrived in Frankfurt airport with 25 passengers on Monday as the Polish airline resumed some of its regular flights for the first time since the imposition of martial law.

pose of the committees was to work "for as swift as possible a return to normal life and to consolidate people of divergent views around a patriotic platform of concern for the homeland."

Political analysts said that the committees could become the basis of a new political movement to replace the largely discredited and weakened Communist Party.

The future course of the Warsaw military government and the position of the Polish Communist Party were expected to dominate talks which Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz began Monday in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

Communist sources in Warsaw said that the only consistent activity within the party at present was a continuing wave of purges. Members who handed in their cards in protest against the military takeover were being systematically sacked from their jobs, the sources said.

"Suspect" members were being

expelled from the party, they added, and the process of checking people in important jobs and asking them to sign loyalty pledges was continuing.

Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, in a sermon Sunday evening, again

The Bonn-Paris relationship has been increasingly strained by the crisis in Poland. Page 2.

condemned the practice of seeking loyalty oaths. He also attacked the authorities for holding thousands of Poles in internment camps and arresting hundreds more.

"We experience sorrow. There are arrested people in many families, interned people, people separated from their families. Sometimes we do not know if they are well. It is a pain for all of society," he said.

"Additional misfortunes and troubles are connected with the many interviews that are aimed at

obtaining a declaration of loyalty," he continued, adding that this posed a serious problem of conscience.

Poland's minister for economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka, was quoted by Trybuna Ludu Monday as saying that worker control of factories must be "introduced or restored" as soon as conditions permit. But he said that Poland had to live through a "discipline-restoration period of martial law" before worker self-management could happen.

Soviet-Polish Condemnation

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet and Polish foreign ministers condemned what they termed Western interference in Poland's affairs in talks here on Monday, Tass reported.

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Cyrankiewicz met in the first reported contacts at government level between the two states since martial law was imposed on Poland on Dec. 13.

## U.S. Reported To Seek Aid On Embargo

### Soviet Pipeline Issue Seen as Test of Allies

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Reagan administration has asked European countries and Japan to stop supplying vital components for a new pipeline that would carry Soviet natural gas into Western Europe, according to diplomatic sources.

The request follows a U.S. decision to ban such shipments by General Electric Co. It is seen as the first major test of Western Europe's willingness to support, at least passively, the economic sanctions imposed by President Reagan on the Soviet Union after the declaration of martial law in Poland.

"We'll see whether our allies are prepared to stand with us on this," a senior U.S. diplomat said.

West European governments are generally reluctant to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet bloc if their own strategic interests might be hurt. But the 10 European Economic Community countries said last week that they wanted "close and positive consultations" with the United States "to avoid any step which would compromise" Mr. Reagan's sanctions.

GE Sale Stopped

Meanwhile, West Germany, which would manufacture much of the steel pipe and supply most of the engineering knowledge for the pipeline, remains firmly in favor of the deal, as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told Mr. Reagan in Washington last week.

The United States Friday prevented GE from selling \$175 million in components for gas turbine compressors that were to have been built under license by three European engineering concerns, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A Chicago firefighter paused after battling warehouse fire that engulfed two buildings in minus-32 Celsius weather.

## INSIDE

### N.Y. Stocks Fall

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, despite strong showings by American Telephone & Telegraph and International Business Machines, fell sharply Monday on investor concerns about interest rates. Page 7.

### Refugee Tragedy

Describing the agonizing voyage of one refugee group from Vietnam, the U.S. Embassy in Malaysia said in a cable: "For unrelieved, repetitive brutality, the story is one of the worst we have heard." Page 5.

## The Polish Inquisition: Judging the Loyalty of the Press

### Chief of Propaganda Estimates That Only 1,500 of 7,000 Newsmen Will Escape Dismissal

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — "I can tolerate the news, but I can't stomach the commentaries," a Polish intellectual explained to a guest the other night as he walked angrily to his television set and switched it off.

His reaction was typical among Poles as they watched what had become the East bloc's liveliest, most informative news media transformed into a crude propaganda machine serving at almost all times the Soviet Union after martial law was imposed.

So many share that view that Poles now joke that the transformation is actually part of a government energy-saving program. Television is so bad that no one watches and the country thus saves a lot of electricity.

The transformation, however, is no joke to Polish journalists, who are living through an unprecedented purge of their ranks. An estimated 7,000 Poles made their living as reporters and editors in the print and electronic news media before the Dec. 13 martial-law decree. The hard-line Communist Party propaganda chief, Stefan Olszowski, has reportedly said he believes that no more than 1,500 journalists are fit to keep their jobs in the "new Poland."

Loyalty Oaths

While that may overstate the extent of the purge, there is no doubt that hundreds — if not thousands — of Polish journalists have already been fired. Moreover, humiliating "ideological verifications" are taking place to weed out undesirable at almost all major news organizations. "It's a very distasteful experience," said a depressed columnist whose fate is still uncertain.

In the state radio and television organization, with a combined reporting, technical and administrative staff of 5,000, only 1,000 have been permitted to keep their jobs pending verification, a well-informed party source said. The screening process will require "political conversations" with each

staff member, and the signing of loyalty oaths. Also, the source said, all members of the Solidarity independent trade union will have to sign a pledge to renounce their membership, because no union activity is to be allowed in the future at the organization.

In part, the party source said, what has happened to the Polish news media in the last month is a result of Soviet pressure. Moscow began pressing the Polish leadership in the first days of Solidarity's existence to keep a tight rein on the freedom that the press was beginning to enjoy. The most recent episode of pressure came during a meeting of Socialist press officials in Prague late last year.

Case Against Censorship

The Russians have also urged tighter control over representatives of Western news media based in Poland, according to the party source. It is a view shared by Mr. Olszowski but being opposed by others in the civilian leadership who believe that the censorship imposed on foreign journalists in the first four weeks of martial law was counterproductive.

The latter saw censorship as leading to widespread reporting of sensational rumors by Western news organizations whose Warsaw correspondents were unable to freely send more informed dispatches. Censorship was lifted last weekend.

While the Russians are giving general guidance on media matters, however, the party sources said they are not involved in the day-to-day functioning of the Polish media. They do not have to be, he added. "There are lots of local newspaper editors. They're outdoing each other, trying to please."

Soon after the martial-law proclamation, that source said, a group of party members in the radio and television organization even tried to establish, on their own initiative, a new party committee at the organization. The old committee was "revisionist," they said, and one of their first acts was to demand the expulsion from the party of a top official of the

committee. The group was quickly set straight, but the incident illustrates how eager some media people are to demonstrate their loyalty.

The process of "verification" apparently differs slightly from one news organization to the next, but those who have been through the inquisition say it is conducted by a panel of as many as 10 persons, usually including representatives of the military, the Communist Party propaganda apparatus, the secret police, and the censorship office. Questioning can last from five minutes to more than an hour, they say.

At Kurier Polski, one of the first newspapers to have completed the process, only about half the staff survived. The questions they were asked included:

- How do you assess Solidarity?
- How do you assess the events of Dec. 13 (the day martial law was imposed)?
- What do you think of the Radom (Solidarity leadership) meeting (which adopted a number of radical stands the week before martial law was declared)?
- Do you think confrontation could have been avoided?
- Should a journalist simply inform his readers or should he try to shape their opinions?

A few journalists, with high standings, have reportedly been able to refuse to undergo the grilling and not be penalized. The less fortunate are fired. At Kurier Polski, those dismissed got three months' severance pay.

As they await "verification," thousands of journalists are on forced "indefinite leave," and some have been told that if they are allowed to come back to work, the leave will be deducted from their normal vacation time.

During the 16 months of Solidarity's existence, the Polish press was extraordinary by East bloc standards. The media carried reports on the privileges extended to party and government officials, exposed corruption and mismanagement and became a key element in the spirit of reform.

Journalistic fare now is without such material and newscasters appear in uniform.



# Bonn-Paris: A Relationship Strained by Poland's Crisis

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

**BRUSSELS** — The relationship between West Germany and France, a central element in Western Europe's role in influencing international affairs, has been increasingly strained by the situation in Poland.

Differing reactions to the Polish problem, both between the governments in Bonn and Paris and between West German and French public opinion, have brought new substance to a weakening of trust that has been developing since late 1980.

The main factor has been French concern about how far West Germany is willing to push its own version of détente with

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union at the possible expense of the security and unity of the Western alliance. Added to this since the election last year of President François Mitterrand have been openly expressed fears in West Germany that the economic poli-

## NEWS ANALYSIS

cies of the Socialist government could strain Western Europe's economic and monetary stability.

[West German government spokesman Kurt Becker said on Monday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Paris on Wednesday for talks with Presi-

dent Mitterrand on "topical East-West issues." Reuters reported from Bonn. Mr. Becker said that the meeting would be outside the framework of the regular summits between French and German heads of government, the next of which is in February, Reuters reported.]

U.S. diplomats have said that the developments in Poland brought new accents to the French concerns, stated privately for months, about what have been described as pacifist, nationalist and nationalist trends in West Germany. A U.S. official reported that Charles Hurn, the French defense minister, made "pacifism and nationalism" one of the main topics in a conversation in Paris last fall

with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Since the imposition of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13, the sense of mistrust and opposing views has been intensified. In Paris recently, actor Yves Montand appeared on television wearing a Solidarity badge, and advertising agencies covered billboards with enormous pictures of Polish workers so that, a representative explained, the French do not forget them.

## Public Outcry

In West Germany, there has been little public outcry about Poland. Rather, there have been editorials like one appearing in the magazine Stern in which the pub-

lisher, Henri Nannen, professed disgust at the "hypocrisy" in all the talk about Poland.

Because relations between the French Socialist Party and the West German Social Democratic Party are an important factor in the background of relations between the two governments, the depth of the French irritation was apparent in the reaction in Paris to what were regarded as unusually timid remarks made on Poland by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the chancellor's party in Bonn.

The French Socialists repudiated Mr. Brandt's comments and demanded a special session of the Socialist International's executive board to restate its attitude. The

line was eventually toughened, but the irritation was intensified because Mr. Brandt refused to attend the meeting, saying he was busy in Cyprus.

The West German attitude has been that a good part of the French public display about Poland is partly an exercise that papers over a lack of action and partly a tactic to enfeeble the Communist Party within Mr. Mitterrand's government.

To play down the problems, the coalition in Bonn has sought to portray the French press rather than the government as the source of the difficulty, a tactic its spokesmen also used in connection with Mr. Schmidt's visit to Washington.

The attacks in the French press have been particularly sharp, with the tone symbolized by a cartoon in the news magazine L'Express, that showed Mr. Schmidt polishing the boots of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

If the French have worried about West German resolve, the West Germans have suggested that the French have behaved somewhat incoherently. West German officials told reporters that French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson blocked a proposed meeting of the European Economic Community on Poland about two weeks ago, before agreeing to one last week. They also suggested that Mr. Cheysson had become very nervous at that meeting when a draft communiqué on Poland spoke of the inability of Communist systems to meet their people's desires for freedom. The Communist reference was dropped in the final version and replaced with a statement about "the totalitarian system" in Eastern Europe.

Whatever the contradictions cited by the West Germans, the changing French attitude goes back further than Mr. Mitterrand's election victory over Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

## New Perspectives

At a time when French and West German policies were running in parallel against U.S. attempts to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing encountered startlingly negative reaction from French public opinion after he met with Mr. Brezhnev in Warsaw in the summer of 1980.

This created new perspectives and a somewhat altered point of view, French officials have said privately. The French then noted with heightened concern that West Germany had refused to take any retaliatory action when East Germany, alarmed about its internal political mood after the creation of the Solidarity trade union in Poland, set up new border-crossing requirements that cut back the number of West German visitors.

The developing French attitude was reinforced in December, 1980, when the foreign minister, Jean François-Poncet, took a much harder line than Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a NATO ministerial meeting in discussions of the possible consequences of direct Soviet involvement in Poland.

The German stance tended to confirm the opinion of some French analysts that West German special interests, when threatened, would be given a higher priority in Bonn than what Paris might want to portray as the greater interests of the West.

For the French, part of those interests are maintaining West Germany, reinforced by the presence of U.S. troops, as a highly armed buffer between it and the Soviet bloc.

As a result, any set of circumstances, such as the discussion over Poland, that gives rise to questions about German resolve seriously complicates relationships between two nations whose ties after World War II became a model of international reconciliation.

## DC-10 Loses Pressure And Lands in Denver

DENVER — A Capital Air DC-10 with 215 passengers aboard lost pressurization and fell 20,000 feet — from 35,000 to 15,000 feet — over Nebraska Monday before making an emergency landing at Stapleton International Airport. The plane was on a flight from New York to San Francisco.

Four passengers were taken to a hospital; three were released after treatment for emotional distress, but one was admitted for treatment of a spine injury. An airline spokesman said that the incident was "just a decompression" and was "a very rare thing to happen. You come down real fast. The [oxygen] masks pop out the second it happens."

## Aid to Korea Assailed

PEKING (Reuters) — China on Monday denounced U.S. military aid to South Korea and accused Washington of obstructing the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

A recent U.S. intelligence assessment concluded that the pace of China's military modernization has slowed, thus diminishing the potential threat to the island. Moreover, China's public offers of political accommodation with Taiwan have reduced the level of tension.

## Taiwan Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

also threatened to downgrade diplomatic ties with Washington if the sale were concluded.

The Chinese authorities also took a much stronger public stand than before against continuation of the existing level of U.S. arms supply to Taiwan. Because the Chinese tolerance level seemed to be shifting, the leaders reportedly have been demanding a firm time limit on future Taiwan arms transactions.

It was uncertain how they would react to Mr. Holdridge's message. There is no doubt that Taiwan and its backers in the United States would be sorely disappointed by the administration's decision.

Even before he became president, Mr. Reagan had been counted as a special friend of Taiwan, and Taiwan had high hopes that he would act in its favor in the White House.

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## U.S. Drops Taiwan Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

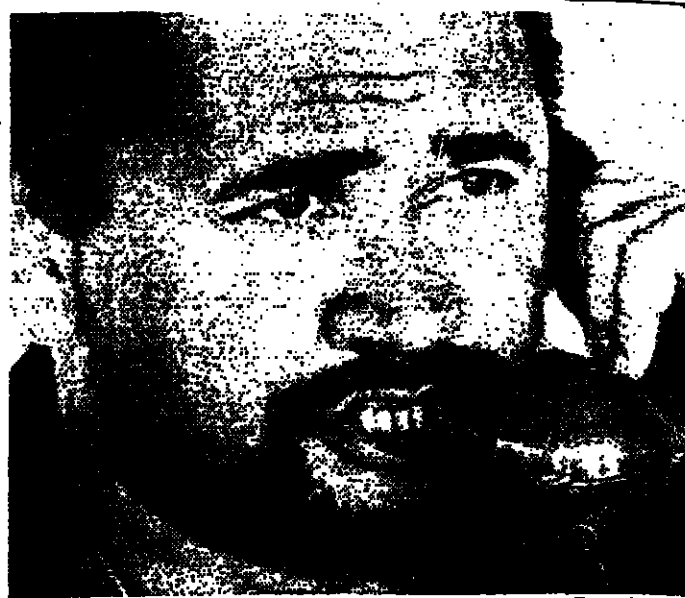
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Bernard Sansario, reputed organizer of rebel landing in Haiti.

# Haiti Reports Capture Of 3 Invading Exiles

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haitian exiles claimed Monday that they have seized an island off the nation's north coast, captured a coastal town, and landed on Haiti's south coast. But the Haitian government said its forces captured three exiles and were in control of the island.

Information Minister Jean-Marie Chanoine said that exiles who took part in the weekend invasion of Tortuga Island wounded a priest and a member of the militia. He declined to say how large the invasion force was or whether any of its members were killed or injured.

"Government troops captured three invaders and are in total control of the island," Mr. Chanoine said. "At no time did they ever lose control of the island. The government considers the entire episode banal."

The invaders reportedly landed Saturday on Tortuga in an attempt to generate a revolution against the island's 29-year-old president, Jean-Claude Duvalier. They reportedly came by boat and plane from the British Turks and Caicos Islands, about 100 miles to the north.

A group of rebels left their headquarters on South Caicos late Sunday night, British journalist Tony Summers said Monday. About 20 people, including the group's leader, presumably sailed for Haiti, but they did not state their destination, Mr. Summers said.

The invasion was directed by Bernard Sansario, 37, a Haitian exile who owns a gasoline station in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He says he has a force of 700 men, but he was reported to have assembled only 37 for his invasion force on South Caicos Island last week. He did not take part in the Tortuga landing, the sources said.

In Miami, Roger Biamby, a spokesman for the Haitian exile group, said he last heard from Mr. Sansario Sunday evening. "We have lost communications since last night. He might be in Haiti at this point," Mr. Biamby said Monday.

Mr. Biamby said the invasion attempt "is not over yet," but added that it was hard to determine what was happening "because of conflicting reports by the Haitian government."

Mr. Biamby said he learned "from sources" that a new group of exiles had invaded a coastal area in the south but that was not sure of the exact location.

A diplomatic source in Port-au-Prince said Monday that the Haitian government was consulting on the invasion with U.S. diplomats but that it had not requested any military aid.

The diplomat said that Haitian planes were supplying troops that were reinforcing regular military garrisons in the north.

It was not clear how the British government planned to deal with Mr. Sansario, who said he would not return to the United States. It impounded a plane load of weapons and ammunition that a chartered DC-3 brought to South Caicos from Miami Thursday night but let the three Americans and one Haitian aboard return to Miami with the plane.

In Washington, Rush Taylor, a State Department spokesman, said the FBI was investigating whether Mr. Sansario and his men had broken U.S. neutrality laws. He said any plot to launch an invasion from U.S. shores would be illegal.

Mr. Sansario reportedly took part in unsuccessful plots against the elder Duvalier in 1963 and 1968. His picture was also on leaflets dropped on Port-au-Prince last October that called for Mr. Duvalier's overthrow.

The Duvalier government is considered friendly to the United States.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## IRA Suspected in U.K. Arms Theft

CAMBRIDGE, England — A cache of weapons has been stolen from a British Army base near here and authorities believe the Irish Republican Army may have been responsible, police said Monday.

The weapons included a self-loading sniper rifle with night sight, a submachine gun and four semi-automatic pistols, an army spokesman said. He said the guns were stolen between Dec. 17 and Jan. 4. They were taken from the army's Oakington Barracks in Longstanton — headquarters of the 3rd Battalion Royal Green Jackets infantry regiment, which has served extended tours in Northern Ireland.

Since the theft was discovered, police and military authorities have begun a massive search of the barracks and surrounding area, a Cambridge police official said. He added that the IRA was among the suspects.

## Record Deficit in Sweden Budget Plan

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's minority coalition government unveiled a draft budget Monday for 1982-83 that includes a record deficit and heavier foreign borrowing to help finance the shortfall.

The Center-Left government's proposals were accompanied by projections that included lower inflation and a return to industrial growth after economic decline last year.

The budget, which becomes effective July 1, allowed for a state deficit of 82.6 billion kronor (\$14.8 billion) on total expenditure of 251.6 billion kronor. To help finance the record deficit, Sweden would borrow between 10 billion and 14 billion kronor abroad in 1982.

## Turkey Asked to Mediate Gulf War

BEIRUT — The Arab League has asked Turkey to try to mediate in the 16-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, Cheddi Kibbi, league secretary-general, said here Monday.

Mr. Kibbi, who visited Ankara last week, said it was hard for the league to mediate because non-Arab Iran was not a member. "But the league encourages positive, fruitful mediations... The last thing we did in this connection was to ask Turkish officials during my recent visit to undertake such mediation," he said.

On other topics, Mr. Kibbi said he regretted the apparent failure of the United States to agree to the imposition of UN sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. He said it is not logical for the United States to call for sanctions over the crackdown in Poland and to object to the use of them over the Golan Heights.

## Nimeiri Pledges to Back Goukouni

KHARTOUM — President Gaafar Nimeiri has promised Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei that Sudan will not be a base for Chadian rebels, the state radio reported Monday.

The radio quoted Foreign Minister Mohammed Mirghani as saying Sudan would reopen its embassy in the Chadian capital, Ndjameña, and resume commercial flights to Chad as a sign of support for Mr. Goukouni's government.

Hopes for an end to Chad's long civil war rose last month when Libyan troops withdrew at Mr. Goukouni's request and a peacekeeping force of 3,000-4,000 troops was sent by the Organization for African Unity. But diplomatic sources here said Mr. Oueddei is refusing Sudan's proposal to include rebel leader Hissène Habré, Chad's former defense minister, in reconciliation talks.

## High Smog Levels in Ankara Kill 2

ANKARA — The pollution level in Ankara reached the danger level Monday, causing two deaths, the Turkish news agency Akajans reported. The smog prompted Turkish authorities to ban central heating systems and coal stoves for 24 hours, limit the use of private cars, and order the closure of primary and secondary schools for two-and-a-half days.

Adults more than 50 years old and people with heart and lung troubles were warned not to go outside. Visibility was reduced to 18 meters (20 yards) and darkness fell at 3 p.m. Monday.

The amount of sulfur dioxide reached 752 micrograms in one cubic meter of air, Turkish state radio reported. This figure is more than five times the daily maximum level set by the World Health Organization.

# Warsaw Using Interrogation as Tactic to Assert Authority

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

**WARSAW** — Since the imposition of martial law in Poland, public attention has focused on the fate of the thousands of Solidarity activists interned in camps around the country.

But detention without trial is only one of a range of techniques employed by the Polish military authorities in reasserting their control.

## 'Suspect' Seared

The deputy minister of interior said that, in addition to 5,067 people detained as of Jan. 7, nearly 3,000 others had been arrested. The legal distinction between internment and arrest is that those

who are interned have not been charged with any crimes.

A much larger number of Solidarity sympathizers have been fired from their jobs, detained for brief periods, persuaded to sign "loyalty oaths" or otherwise harassed for their beliefs. According to official statistics given to parliament, more than 30,000 people have been summoned before special courts for offenses under martial law.

Perhaps the most common technique used by the police is that of brief interrogation. The "suspect" is picked virtually at random, questioned for several hours, and then — once he has been thoroughly scared — released with a severe warning.

An account said to be that of one such suspect was recently published by an underground Solidarity bulletin. The student — let's call him Piotr — said that he had been arrested and released for no apparent reason.

His ordeal, according to the Solidarity account, began at 6 one weekday evening when two men in plain clothes showed up at his apartment. They had come, they said, for Piotr's brother-in-law, but they decided to take Piotr to the police station as well.

At militia headquarters, Piotr was led into a typically furnished office. The blinds were down, and several other men in plain clothes were standing around the room.

Before the interrogation, Piotr was thoroughly searched — down to his shoes and socks.

The questioning began with his alleged presence in the public gallery at a trial of members of the rightist dissident group, Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN). The interrogators asked him repeatedly what he was doing at the trial.

"When I told them that I had never been present at the trial, they accused me of lying," Piotr said. "They also accused me of belonging to the Independent Students' Union, which I also denied."

The first part of the interrogation lasted for two hours, and various techniques were used. One member of the Polish secret police kept issuing threats, while the others spoke to him politely.

Bewildered over what he was supposed to have done wrong, Piotr said he had nothing to confess. The police then produced a white plastic rope and ordered him to take off his shoes. Three witnesses were brought in.

Two of the witnesses, both uniformed policemen, said they had been present at the KPN trial and had noticed Piotr among the spectators. The third witness was a civilian who claimed that he was a former dissident who had seen the error of his ways and decided to cooperate with the authorities. He, too, claimed to have seen Piotr at the trial.

Throughout the interrogation, the civilian stared at Piotr with a fixed gaze. When Piotr stared

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Egypt (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00				
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INTERNATIONAL

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مكتبة العربي







## Aid for Nicaragua

As it looks to its second year, the Reagan administration apparently plans to continue with its truculent policy toward Nicaragua: a suspension of aid and mutterings about possible reprisals if a hard-pressed Managua turns east — or even to France — for guns and sympathy.

A second course is possible. Why not promise resumed U.S. help once the Sandinista regime acts on its democratic pledges, starting with a broad amnesty for political prisoners? And why not welcome contacts that tie Nicaragua to other democracies, like the \$16-million arms deal with France?

It may indeed be the aim of the ruling Sandinistas to turn Nicaragua into a totalitarian state. But their dominion is not yet absolute. A stubborn democratic opposition continues, its strength rooted in the still-potent private sector of a mixed economy. And despite official intimidation, the press in Managua continues to speak out bravely.

As reports by our colleague Warren Hoge make plain, the United States' icy hostility has bred despair among its natural democratic allies in Nicaragua. "All this verbal aggressiveness doesn't help our case at all," says Alfonso Robelo Callejos, the most outspoken opposition leader. "What it is doing is building up pressure on the [Reagan] administration itself to act, and if they ever act in a military way... it would mean the end of the democratic forces in Nicaragua."

One way to help these forces is to offer to resume U.S. aid if specific conditions are met, such as freeing three businessmen re-

cently jailed for criticizing the junta. Another way is to encourage every possible tie between Nicaragua and European and Latin democracies.

Washington strongly favors generous Western help for the mixed economy of Managua, led by an avowedly Marxist prime minister. Why should Nicaragua be viewed so differently?

Secretary of State Haig would no doubt reply that Nicaragua is buying too many weapons from the wrong countries and permits a disturbing flow of arms to guerrillas in El Salvador. But Americans cannot so easily dismiss Nicaragua's security fears as long as it is being attacked from Honduras by exiles trained in Florida camps. And better that it should purchase helicopters from France than from the Soviet bloc.

True, El Salvador's guerrillas have a moral claim on the Managua junta, and may also be getting guns from it. But there is no proof of large-scale smuggling across borders. Since Nicaragua denies any significant traffic, it should be willing to allow appropriate international investigation to settle this vexing dispute. Why not proposed just that, as a condition for renewing U.S. aid?

The direction of Nicaragua's revolution, not yet three years old, is still ambiguous. For a year, a U.S. diplomacy of pique has not produced very impressive results. If Washington wants to keep Nicaragua on a pluralist path, a touch of nudge may be worth more than a ton of menace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Switch on the Draft

One of Washington's favorite sports is catching presidents in post-election switches. Candidate John Kennedy repeatedly promised in 1960 to end discrimination in federally assisted housing with "the stroke of a pen." It took 21 months for President Kennedy to make good. Candidate Carter resisted decontrol of oil and gas prices. President Carter, to his great credit, led the long and fierce battle to decontrol both.

Now everyone is having fun introducing Candidate Reagan to President Reagan regarding draft registration. The emphasis on contradiction is probably inevitable, but it distracts from an important question: Does the United States need registration?

Reagan could not have reversed himself more plainly. Carter revived draft registration after the Russians plunged into Afghanistan. A meaningless gesture, Reagan said then: "Perhaps the most fundamental objection to draft registration is moral." Now, he finds a fundamental argument for draft registration, and it is practical: "It could save the United States as much as six weeks in mobilizing emergency manpower."

Regardless of which side of the argument one prefers, there's something appealing about Reagan's ability to swallow pride for practicality. Would that he behave as flexibly when it comes to the need for new taxes.

Why did he feel compelled to change his mind? No meter is ticking, no law or order expiring. Was it the decline in registration in recent months? Was it budget decisions that

must be made just about now? Or was it, as in the case of Jimmy Carter and Afghanistan, a diplomatic card to play, this time concerning Poland?

The administration insists that Poland had nothing to do with it; while the registration decision may have symbolic overtones, the motive was practical. If registration would in fact save six weeks in an emergency, it would be very hard to argue with. But the argument would be much more persuasive if the administration had documented that case. It would be more effective still if presented in a larger context of what to do in an emergency. The U.S. second line of defense in an emergency is not raw recruits, but reservists, and their depleted ranks are not mentioned.

The registration announcement also skirts what may be the hardest draft question: equity. The military services could not absorb more than a fraction of the 4 million people who now turn 18 each year. Who should serve? There may be no fair way to draft for the military. But there is a fair solution — require all young people to serve in the military or in a national service corps.

Finally, though Reagan insists that registration "does not foreshadow a return to the draft," he provides no definition of the kind of emergency that would justify a draft. Without one, the most important question remains. It is not whether Reagan has switched to support draft registration, but whether he has switched to support the draft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## After Golan, What?

Syria, aggrieved by the Golan annexation, has gone on an emotional tear at the United Nations and is pushing a resolution so extreme that up to a half-dozen other Security Council members besides the United States may decide to sit it out. It is as though President Assad had answered a plea from Prime Minister Begin for a demonstration of Syrian frenzy to remind the world how futile it is for Israel to be expected to make peace with such a state. So, in that forum, the Israelis may get off scot free.

Syria's spate of diplomatic self-mutilation, however, is not the end of the matter. The reality remains that, notwithstanding its promise in UN resolutions and elsewhere to put up territory to trade for peace, Israel has decided in the instance of Syria to pocket the territory. That makes a farce out of its renewed negotiating invitations to Syria.

What people inside and outside Israel are wondering now is whether the Golan annexation was a dry run to move toward outright annexation of the West Bank. Intent aside, Israelis might come to see it as that if the Golan costs were not too high. That is where there is room for worry. Having been reminded that he had not explicitly warned against annexation of Golan, President Reagan offered a first explicit warning against annexation of the West Bank. But the relative mildness of the concrete steps he took — suspending the strategic memorandum and some financial favors — did not particularly reinforce his warning.

The Israeli foreign minister, moreover, has since stated Israel's insistence to "protect at

all costs its independence of decision and action" on 1) boundaries and on 2) "the most effective ways of safeguarding our security." What else, one might ask, is there?

The minister grants the United States "right to disagree." He protests, though, what he sees as a Reagan pattern of "punishments in reaction to every manifestation of disagreement." The United States is held strictly to the fine print when it comes, say, to the procedure of suspending the strategic memorandum. Israel, however, can ignore its political obligations to the United States. Mr. Begin appears to believe that all this will somehow redound to Israel's advantage.

The circumstances in which these larger differences can be eased are not in view. That leaves the United States and Israel, and Egypt, focused narrowly on the Palestinian autonomy talks. Perhaps, for now, that is enough. The administration is considering how it might propel these talks along to a satisfactory conclusion.

What is satisfactory? The Israeli standard is simply an agreement that Egypt agrees to. For that it asks Washington to induce the Egyptians to "negotiate." The United States, however, seems to be coming to accept the Egyptian standard, which is an agreement that starts drawing Palestinians in. The Israelis reject that standard, claiming it gives the Palestinians a veto. The Israelis, want the veto. But Camp David, which Mr. Begin signed, promised the Palestinians a role in this phase. The United States should do what it must to see that they get it.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Budget Betrayal: Reagan's Deficit

By William A. Galston

The writer, a visiting fellow at Yale University's Institution for Social and Policy Studies, is associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Even if the president accedes to the selective tax increases urged by his senior economic advisers, the U.S. government will incur huge deficits for the remainder of his administration. The willingness to tolerate unbalanced budgets betrays a principle that Ronald Reagan has espoused throughout his political career. Yes, it is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice. Whatever supply-side economists may say, deficits do matter.

To begin with, deficits raise operating costs. If the government runs a deficit of \$100 billion and borrows to pay its bills, then, assuming an average interest rate of 12 percent, annual expenditures are \$12 billion higher than if taxes had been increased to cover the deficit. And because the debt is never repaid, this extra expense is incurred not once but every year in perpetuity.

Second, deficits breed deficits. By boosting annual interest payments, each successive deficit increases the difficulty of achieving a balanced budget and forces the government to borrow more, just to cover the interest on the debt. If projected deficits totaling more than \$300 billion are not slashed further, interest costs will rise by at least \$40 billion between now and 1984. As the economist Alan Greenspan has said, "Unless we rein in the forces of deficit expansion, they will be rolled over — reassured — at the prevailing interest rate — as they come due. Thus, government bonds become a kind of money, an additional way of making claims on future goods and services. To expand the permanent national debt is to increase demand. Unless the supply of goods and services rises commensurately, the result can only be higher inflation."

Third, deficits spur inflation. Some economists contend that as long as the government does not "monetize" the deficit — that is, as long as it sells bonds for money already in circulation rather than printing new money — it will increase neither the money supply nor the inflation rate. But this argument rests on an unrealistically narrow understanding of what constitutes money.

The federal government will never retire the bonds it issues. Rather, they will be rolled over — reassured — at the prevailing interest rate — as they come due. Thus, government bonds become a kind of money, an additional way of making claims on future goods and services. To expand the permanent national debt is to increase demand. Unless the supply of goods and services rises commensurately, the result can only be higher inflation.

Fourth, deficits raise interest rates. If, as the administration contends, the substitution of deficit-financed borrowing for taxation will accelerate economic activity, it will surely raise the private sector's demand for capital. Private and public-sector borrowing requirements will then collide, sending interest rates soaring, unless the deficit diminishes at least as much as private demand increases — an improbable combination at best.

Supply-siders offer two arguments, not always clearly distinguished from each other, in support of deficits that stem from tax reductions.



First, they say that by augmenting the capital available for private investment, the money not taken in taxes will stimulate economic growth, increasing the government's revenue base and moving the budget toward balance at lower tax rates. But this contention is invalid. If the government must borrow what it has not appropriated in taxes, these funds are not available for private investment.

Second, supply-siders argue that lower tax rates will increase incentives for innovative entrepreneurs, who are ultimately responsible for higher productivity and growth. This contention is probably true — but how true? Just to recover the added interest costs stemming from the tax-reduction deficits, these tax breaks would have to increase the overall growth rate of our \$3-trillion economy, which averaged 3 percent over the past decade, by nearly half. A jump of this magnitude is highly improbable.

Supply-siders have urged Reagan to discard traditional economic conservatism in favor of a new strategy — one that is more in tune, they argue, with political realities as well as with the requirements of economic growth. But this "new" strategy is just the latest version of our political system's perennial vice: the avoidance of hard choices.

Unless Reagan has the courage to reaffirm his long-held conviction that deficits do matter, and to draw the necessary conclusions for his tax policy as well as his spending program, he will lock the economy on course toward an economic Dunkirk.

## Tiger and Pussycat In the White House

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan enjoys a reputation as a fierce tiger in asserting U.S. interests. But foreign leaders repeatedly come away from sessions with the president claiming he is a pussycat, too nice even to mention disagreeable subjects.

This discrepancy has generated troubles with close friends that contribute further to the decline of U.S. influence. So one of the acid tests for William Clark, in his new role as the president's national security adviser, is to achieve a melding of the hawkish image with the dovish record.

The visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week provides the most recent evidence. The White House spread the word that Reagan drove home to Schmidt dissatisfaction with Bonn's failure to support the sanctions invoked by the United States against Russia after the military crackdown in Poland. But the president did not mention to Schmidt any of the gut issues — West Germany's gas pipeline deal with Russia, the fragility of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, the danger that public opinion might force a reduction of U.S. troops in West Germany.

So Schmidt left Washington believing that the United States had been won over to his viewpoint, and that Washington now regretted the sanctions. All that remains, in Schmidt's view, is to give the protests against the Polish crackdown a decent burial, which he hoped to accomplish at the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.

The visit of Menachem Begin last September is another case in point. Reagan did not raise the single most neuragic issue in Middle Eastern politics — Israel's treatment of the Palestinian Arabs in the occupied territories. So Begin left convinced that he had a green light on the West Bank. It is not altogether surprising that he has been throwing his weight around, nor that he feels betrayed when the administration rebukes Israel.

The visit of Zenko Suzuki fits the same pattern. He and Reagan celebrated an understanding to

limit the export of Japanese cars to the United States. But Reagan did not press with Suzuki much bigger questions about Japan's role in the world. So the Japanese feel they have a right to be less than totally responsive to U.S. pleas for a bigger military effort. They can at least claim they have a reason for balkiness on limiting other surges of exports.

As a final example, there was a meeting between the president and the active leader of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd, at the Cancun summit in October. Prince Fahd pressed only very mildly when Israel drove home the failure by annexing the Golan Heights, which would have been a central subject for negotiation under the Fahd plan. Now the prince has pulled back from Washington, and Saudi Arabia is busily mending fences with Arab countries — Syria, Iraq, Libya — that are hostile to the United States.

Exactly why a president so renowned for toughness should behave so mildly is not clear. Maybe Reagan and his political advisers feel he has to live down his hard-line reputation in the interests of pleasing U.S. and world opinion. Maybe, as Richard Nixon once intimated, he is too "genial." Maybe, as the right-wingers assert, he has been taken in by the "softies" at the State Department. Maybe he is too ill-informed to go to the mat with foreign leaders on touchy subjects.

Whatever the reason, the outcome is perverse. The Soviet empire should now be experiencing terrible internal strains because of the crackdown in Poland. Instead, efforts to deal with the crackdown have caused the United States and its friends to fall out.

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## El Salvador and Similarities Between the Superpowers

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A lot of people in Europe, but also in the United States, have been asking how these two really are between the Soviet-supported military regime in Poland and the U.S.-backed junta in El Salvador.

The tendency has grown in recent years to talk about the two superpowers as though their similarities go much further than parallel nuclear might and their differences add up to little more than ideological language.

While Leonid Brezhnev was in Bonn, a few weeks before the Polish coup, a left-wing German deputy told me that "the Poles want their superpower to stop telling them how to live and we want ours to stop telling us how to die."

### Mirror Image

The idea of a U.S.-Soviet mirror image had a great deal to do with the swelling European peace movement. If Westerners demonstrated against U.S. but not Soviet weapons, it was because many accepted the idea that one should oppose one's own titan, not the one dominating the other side.

It is a pernicious habit to make these parallels and it weakens the cause of democracy. But it has grown because U.S. policy has on occasion been the grounds, mainly in Vietnam but also in Latin America, which is often compared to Eastern Europe as the Western superpower's backyard.

Rather than using Soviet acts elsewhere as justification for U.S. intervention in the Western Hemisphere in the name of resisting Communism, it is essential that the United States make the differences in superpower behavior fully clear.

There are many differences. An important one is the U.S. Congress and its capacity to represent the voters in supervising policy. Last summer, as the public temper rose against military involvement in El Salvador, House and Senate committees voted overwhelmingly to attach some stringent conditions on military aid for that murder-ridden country.

The conditions were attached to the foreign aid bill President Reagan signed into law Dec. 29. They included a requirement that the aid be cut off unless the president could certify within 30 days that the situation in El Salvador had changed.

The final wording of the bill was quite specific. It obliges the White House to "dis-

cuss fully and completely the justification" for determining whether El Salvador has complied with each of the legal conditions.

Reagan must show that El Salvador:

"1. Is making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights."

"2. Is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces, so as to bring to an end the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadoran citizens by these forces."

"3. Is making continued progress in implementing essential economic and political reforms, including the land reform program."

"4. Is committed to the holding of free elections at an early date and to that end has demonstrated its good faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador which have declared their willingness to find and implement an equitable political solution to the conflict, with such solution to involve a commitment to:

"a. A renunciation of further military or paramilitary activity; and

"b. The electoral process with internationally recognized observers."

"5. Has made good faith efforts both to investigate the murders of six U.S. citizens in El Salvador in December 1980 and January 1981 and to bring to justice those responsible for those murders."

Democratic Rep. Stephen Solarz of New York has now received information that the administration plans baldly to certify that all this has been done.

In fact, the violence has escalated. "There has been no systematic or sustained effort" to leash the rightist murder gangs, Solarz says. There have been no political negotiations and the junta has maintained its demand that the insurgents lay down their arms before talking.

Without a presidential finding that all conditions have been met, the \$25 million in weapons and \$1 million for military training provided in the law must be withheld. The real purpose of Congress in setting these requirements was not to bind the government's handling of foreign policy but to provide it with tools to press the Salvadoran junta into curbing its extremists. They haven't been put to much use as yet.

A certification pretending there have been

real improvements would not only be a gross bending of truth, it would signal to official assassins in El Salvador and all the blood-soaked countries of Latin America that the United States doesn't care who is killed with its arms.

It would also signal to people around the world that the will of Congress may not

mean much more than the Supreme Soviet's rubber stamp. If the administration goes through with its plan, Congress can't do anything but refuse more money in next year's foreign aid bill. But in the meantime, the United States will have lost another part of its credibility and there will be more questions about how much difference there is between the superpowers.

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## Yes, Polish Military Rule Makes Debt Repayment Likely

By Anthony Sampson

The writer, a political analyst and author, contributed this article to The New York Times.

LONDON — The political crisis in Poland cannot be separated from the financial crisis and the mountain of foreign debt. But before the West becomes too moralistic and dogmatic about the need to shut off credit, we should recall how that mountain of debt was first built up.

Western governments and bankers began lending to Warsaw in the late 1960s and early 1970s with remarkable rashness and eagerness. When Edward Giersek became premier in 1970 after the food riots, he looked to Western banks to finance Polish industry. Poland had the richest mineral resources in Eastern Europe, but also incompetent planning and management, and much of the money disappeared into the consumer boom or into Communist coffers.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not require anonymity. Letters may not be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

In their anxiety to lead, the bankers and their governments were influenced by two convictions. The first was that prosperity would help wean Warsaw away from its dependence on Moscow. The second was that the loans were safe because Poland came under Moscow's discipline.

David Rockefeller, expanding the influence of Chase Manhattan through Eastern Europe, explained: "In terms of straight credit risk, the presumption is that there is greater continuity of government in certain Socialist states than in non-Socialist states."

Of course, the two assumptions were really contradictory: the more the Poles asserted their independence, the less certain the Moscow "umbrella" would be. By the late 1970s the bankers were much more worried about the Polish economy. Yet they were still eager to lend to Socialist states. In 1977, the Chase led a \$600-million loan to Eastern Europe, including Poland, to finance a gas pipeline, though it knew very little about how the money would be used.

The crisis and strikes of 1980 brought the contradictions in the bankers' attitudes into the open. U.S. bankers were protesting the courage of the Polish trade unionists who were taking the West literally by challenging the Communist state. But they were also becoming

more worried about who was ultimately responsible for Polish debts, for Warsaw was outside the orbit of the International Monetary Fund, the traditional "financial policeman" for the West, and Moscow would not be eager to bail out rebellious Poles.

Poland began to look like the banker's ultimate nightmare — a huge debtor with no one to guarantee the debt.

Several bankers in London admitted to me that if the Soviet Union's tanks rolled into Poland, they would feel rather relieved.

Through last year, the bankers' predicament became steadily more worrying. Poland owed about \$26

billion to the West — about \$16 billion to commercial bankers. "Never before," said The Financial Times last month, "will such a large amount of sovereign debt have been so manifestly exposed to formal default."

Now that the Poles are imposing their own harsh discipline, the bankers are in a still more embarrassing position.

They cannot evade the fact that military rule makes their loans more likely to be repaid. How far Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, represents any kind of national independence from the Soviet Union, no one can be sure. But certainly it is not the kind of

independence that the bankers had in mind a decade ago.

In this context, bankers can hardly take a moralizing attitude about refusing any new credit. For they have behaved in the last 10 years in a way that any private debtor would dread: pressing loans on a customer without seriously investigating whether he can repay them, then, when the spending spree ends, in bankruptcy trying to wash their hands of it.

The Western bankers and governments always knew, in their heart of hearts, that "financial discipline" in the Communist world means military discipline. It is pure hubbub to clamp down on any financial help because that terrible logic has now become clear.

## Jan. 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: U.S.-Cuba Campaign

HAVANA — An open campaign to make Cuba an American protectorate has begun here. The Daily Telegraph announced this morning, under the heading: "On behalf of Cuba," that it will publish daily an article by a prominent Cuban writer, José de Armas, dealing with the existing political situation and its demands. The arguments of Mr. de Armas, who is an ardent supporter of the protectorate idea, are to appear in Spanish, owing to the keen interest of Cubans in the campaign to save the country from the ruin threatened by politicians desiring another republic. This step shows the effect of the New York Herald's exposure of the situation in Cuba.

1932: Vote on Hindenburg

BERLIN — Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader, and Alfred Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, today agreed to inform Chancellor Brüning that the re-election of President von Hindenburg by the Reichstag would be unconstitutional. It is believed that this decision of the extreme Nationalist opposition, which is considered as a serious political defeat for Brüning, will make a presidential election by a national vote inevitable. Although it is generally taken for granted that von Hindenburg will be re-elected, the success of the Hitlerites in obliging the chancellor to withdraw his proposal is regarded as adding considerably to the prestige of Hitler and his followers.

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

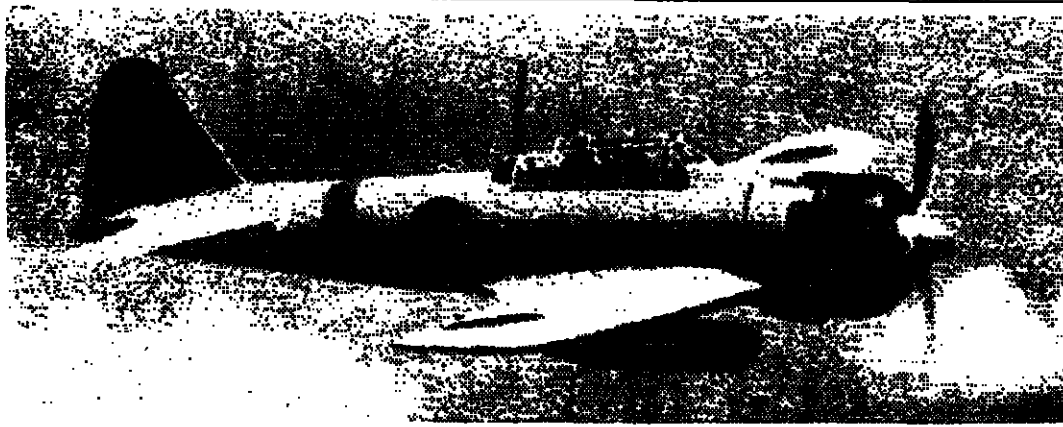
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Horikoshi's Zero, which ruled the skies at start of World War II.

## Jiro Horikoshi Dies; Designed Zero Fighter

**TOKYO** — Jiro Horikoshi, 78, designer of the Zero fighter that ruled the Pacific skies at the outset of World War II, died of pneumonia Monday in a Tokyo hospital.

Mr. Horikoshi was an aeronautical engineer who designed several military aircraft in the 1930s, but his best was the Zero, a single-engine fighter that had exceptional firepower for its time and could outfly every U.S. combat plane in

67, who flew one in China, in the attack on Pearl Harbor and in Pacific battles. "With the Zero, we just never had any enemies in the air."

The Zero's only real problem, Mr. Shiga said, was that its thin skin — a sacrifice to speed and agility — made it highly vulnerable to gunfire.

Only in 1942-43, when the U.S. Navy's Grumman Hellcat and the Army's Lockheed P-38 Lightning went into service, did the Zero begin to meet its match.

According to a book on the Zero, only eight still exist — six in museums in the United States and two in Japan.

An engineering graduate of Tokyo University, Mr. Horikoshi had joined Mitsubishi in 1927. He also was a professor at the Defense Institute and at Nippon University.

**Paul Lynde** — **HOLLYWOOD (UPI)** — Paul Lynde, 55, a comedian who appeared often on television, was found dead at his Los Angeles home Sunday night, apparently of natural causes.

**Lazar Weiner** — **NEW YORK (NYT)** — Lazar Weiner, 84, a composer and a ex-



Jiro Horikoshi

ponent of Jewish music, died Saturday. Mr. Weiner, who was born in Russia, composed hundreds of Yiddish songs, as well as liturgical music, cantatas and operas, including "The Golem."

**Frank Van der Veer** — **GLENDAL, Calif. (UPI)** — Frank Van der Veer, 60, an Academy Award-winning cinematographer probably best known for his special effects in "Star Wars," "The Empire Strikes Back" and "Towering Inferno," died Thursday.

**Concern over Vietnam** — Thailand, which maintains close relations with the United States, is especially concerned about a large Vietnamese military force stationed in neighboring Cambodia.

But Gen. Saiyud said that the immediate threat of a Vietnamese incursion, such as the one that occurred in June, 1980, has lessened.

"There are fewer refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border, less confusion. Before, there was still the momentum of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. Now, things are under greater control and the Vietnamese know what they can do," he said.

Gen. Saiyud, who was named the armed forces commander last year, repeated that the Association of South-East Asian Nations would not force a military alliance. But he called for "unity of ideas about security" among its five members. These are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Gen. Saiyud said that despite ASEAN's economic nature, security was still the association's ultimate aim. A military pact, however, was not the way to achieve it, he said.

He urged frequent consultations among ASEAN military leaders about the military apparatus in their own countries, more cooperation in logistics systems and co-operation in military training.

**Reagan Proposes Doubling Budget For Navy by 1983**

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan will ask Congress next month to more than double the Navy's shipbuilding budget from \$8.8 billion this year to just under \$19 billion in fiscal 1983, sources said.

This big jump, part of Mr. Reagan's record peacetime military budget, sources said Sunday, is expected to be hotly debated because of the growing vulnerability of American warships to Soviet nuclear weapons and the cost of building a 600-ship fleet.

Critics for years have accused the Navy of planning its fleet on the shaky assumption that any future war would be fought with conventional, not nuclear, weapons. But the Navy has recently acknowledged that it must change its thinking in this regard.

The president is proposing to build two nuclear aircraft carriers costing \$3.5 billion each; two Trident missile submarines for \$1.2 billion each, and three Aegis CG-47 cruisers for \$1 billion each.

In addition, the shipbuilding plan for fiscal 1983 calls for construction of two Los Angeles class nuclear submarines, an LSD-41 landing ship for the Marine Corps, two FFG-7 light destroyers, a hospital ship and modernization of a World War II battleship and overhaul of a carrier. Mine laying and cargo ships are also included in the new budget.

**Fetal alcoholism**, he said, is "probably the most common known cause of mental retardation," yet there are no systematic tests for the problem. Research is now conclusive that more than one ounce of pure alcohol a day, or two stiff drinks, causes some mental deterioration in adults, he added.

Dr. Kent Anger, chief of behavioral research at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said the agency plans a September conference on ways to test new chemicals for behavioral and nerve effects.

"Neurotoxicity needs to be a basis for the regulation of chemicals," he said.

The brain has been found to have receptors for chemicals that previously were thought to affect only other parts of the body, reported Dr. Ellen Silbergeld, of the National Institutes of Health.

The female hormone estrogen, for example, appears to alter the behavior of male rodents as well as their sex characteristics. Other chemicals do not affect the brain directly, but disrupt the formation of some essential blood compounds, the loss of which does affect the brain, she said.

## Thai Military Asks U.S. to Step Up Aid Cites Vietnam, Russia as Threats

**BANGKOK** — The commander of Thailand's armed forces, Gen. Saiyud Kerdpol, said Monday that "Vietnam as a proxy of the Soviet Union" presented the greatest security threat to his country, and urged the United States to be more flexible in providing military aid to Thailand.

He said in an interview that Thailand was too weak to do anything about the growing Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia. He called the buildup a part of the superpower conflict. "I'm afraid the aim of the Soviets in the South China Sea is to check U.S. interests in this region," he said.

Gen. Saiyud said the United States should step up its military grants to Thailand and "follow one of the principles of war — flexibility" in supporting his country. He suggested that Washington might lend certain weapons systems — such as anti-tank and anti-aircraft weaponry — to the Thai for training purposes.

The loan of such weapons, he said, would serve notice to Vietnam and the Soviet Union that the United States and others were willing to come to Thailand's aid in "emergencies" and "not allow Bangkok to divert its limited resources from defense to national development."

This fiscal year, Thailand is expected to receive less than \$80 million under a special preferential credit arrangement, and less than \$12 million in direct grants to include training of Thai military personnel in the United States.

**China Publishes Works of Rehabilitated Liu**

**PEKING** — A significant new book has gone on sale in China, culminating the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, the former chief of state who died in disgrace after becoming a prime scapegoat in Mao's Cultural Revolution.

The appearance on Sunday of the first volume of Liu Shaoqi's selected works, of which more than one million copies have been printed, comes 22 years after Mao himself proposed their publication.

Liu was then China's titular president, ranking behind Mao, who was chairman of the Communist Party. Liu was generally regarded as Mao's political successor.

But Mao later accused him of operating a "bourgeois headquarters" in the Communist Party. Liu was expelled from the party, stripped of his government and party posts and jailed. He died of pneumonia while in solitary confinement in November, 1969. The oblivion to which he was consigned was such that his death was only confirmed two years ago.

Under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, the veteran Communist once officially repudiated as a "renegade, traitor and scab" is now hailed in his new book's introduction as "a great Marxist-Leninist and proletarian revolutionary."

The Chinese news agency, in announcing last week the book's coming publication, called it "an important treasure house of theory for the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people."

Liu's old revisionist crimes in

## Pirates, Aid Dispute Haunt Vietnam Refugees

By Barbara Crossette

**WASHINGTON** — Nguyen Tien Hoa says he escaped from Vietnam in mid-November aboard a 50-foot boat that carried about 75 refugees, more than half of them women and children.

By the end of the month, Mr. Hoa, 31, wounded, distraught and alone in a disabled vessel with his 10-year-old brother, drifted ashore in Malaysia, where the boy died of shock and untreated injuries.

A few days later, Mr. Hoa told a U.S. diplomat in Kuala Lumpur what had happened. It was a chronicle of repeated attacks, robbery, torture, rape and murder at the hands of Thai pirates. In a subsequent message relaying the account to the State Department, the U.S. Embassy in Malaysia said, "For unrelieved, repetitive brutality, the story is one of the worst we have heard."

**199 Recovered** — UN figures also show that in the first 10 months of the year, 289 refugee boats were attacked — with, on average, more than three attacks per boat. There were 484 known deaths or murders and 583 identified rape victims.

In addition, 199 women and girls were recovered from Thai houses of prostitution to which they had been abducted. Officials emphasize that they believe these

figures represent only a part of the problem.

Since September, Thai naval vessels have virtually stopped patrolling Thailand's approximately 600 miles of coastline, U.S. diplomats say. In September, a 1980 agreement between Thailand and the United States, under which Washington provided the money necessary for the Thai patrols, expired.

Negotiations to renew the agreement foundered last summer, officials say, because Thailand wanted a larger grant. After the International Committee of the Red Cross brought to international attention the plight of the unprotected Vietnamese, the UN refugee commission began an effort to arrange an internationally financed program to replace the Thai-U.S. accord.

Although Bangkok has agreed in principle to that program, refugee officials said last week that the

Thais were continuing to ask for more than the \$3.6-million package the United Nations had proposed. Thais are also apparently balking at a UN request to have a committee of foreign diplomats in Bangkok monitor the program.

The United States has pledged \$600,000 to the international effort. Other contributions include \$285,000 from Australia, \$266,650 from Norway, \$220,000 from Switzerland and \$100,000 each from France and West Germany.

Meanwhile, the waters off Thailand are unpatrolled, although the United Nations has already purchased three 40- to 45-foot patrol boats, some small motorboats and a few small patrol aircraft for use by the Thais.

The UN commission has also arranged for some posting along the coast of its own employees — a function well outside the normal role of refugee officials.

**Japan Studies Ways to Outlaw Asia Sex Tours**

**TOKYO** — The Ministry of Transport is considering a revision of laws governing the Japanese travel industry to prohibit agents from offering packaged sex tours of Asian cities that include such services as arranging for prostitutes, according to a ministry official.

Much publicized Japanese sex tours to the Philippines triggered criticism in 1979, when for the first time more than 4 million Japanese traveled overseas.

"Thanks to criticism from the Japanese press and wives, such tours to Manila have since decreased," the official said. "But Bangkok, Hong Kong and other Asian cities still lure Japanese men as sex havens."

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**Malaysia Reports Minister Survived Crash**

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie has survived a plane crash that killed the other two men aboard, the national news agency, Bernama, reported Monday. He initially had been reported killed.

The 59-year-old minister was piloting his light plane when it crashed into a hillside in the jungle near here Sunday. How Ghazali survived the crash is still not clear, although police sources said that

he jumped from the plane before it hit the hillside.

Police had relied on radio reports from rangers lowered through the thick jungle foliage to the crash site which said that the bodies of the men aboard the aircraft had been found and that none was alive.

**Arm Injured** — Mr. Ghazali had been presumed dead after the wreckage of the six-seat Cessna plane was spotted on the hillside Sunday night.

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## Toxic Chemicals Now Being Studied As Causes of Behavioral Problems

By Joanne Omang

**WASHINGTON** — Toxic chemicals in the environment may cause widespread behavioral and mental as well as physical problems, but under existing laws for these substances are rarely performed, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told.

A panel of scientists outlined recent findings that many chemicals besides lead and mercury affect the brain and nervous system, often indirectly.

This is "a major new frontier in toxicology research," which previously has focused mainly on the cancer-causing effects of chemicals, Bambi Batts Young, of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, said Friday.

A recent "truly alarming" study by the National Center for Health Statistics found lead levels high enough to require medical treatment in 2 percent of all white children and 12 percent of black children, with 18.5 percent of inner-city black children so affected, she said.

"We've known from antiquity that lead can cause incurable mental damage. Unfortunately, we're still letting it happen," she told a news conference.

She said even small doses of lead cause distraction, vagueness, difficulty in following directions and a decline in intelligence test scores.

Dr. Bernard Weiss, professor of toxicology at the University of Rochester, New York, said lead is so widespread in the environment that nobody is lead-free, making it impossible to set up a controlled experiment on the effects of small doses. He said it comes from auto

exhaust, the solder in food cans, paint and other sources.

If the drug thalidomide had caused a 10-percent decline in intelligence instead of grossly deformed infants, we might never have noticed it, Mr. Weiss said.

**U.K. Official Says China Is Studying Hong Kong Lease**

**HONG KONG** — Chinese leaders are studying the problem of Hong Kong's lease to Britain but do not wish to endanger the British colony's prosperity, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, Humphrey Atkins, said here.

Speaking Sunday after a four-day visit to China, Mr. Atkins said Chinese leaders recognized the need to solve issues raised by the lease, which will leave most of Hong Kong's territory under Chinese rule when it expires in 1997.

Mr. Atkins, a Cabinet minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong affairs, said Chinese leaders would consider the economic advantages of Hong Kong as a financial center in deciding its future. He emphasized, however, that Chinese leaders had not decided what approach to take.

Mr. Atkins also said he raised with Chinese authorities the problems caused by the large flow of immigrants from China to Hong Kong.

Hong Kong was ceded by China to Britain in 1841 and has been under British administration since then, except during World War II, when it was occupied by the Japanese.



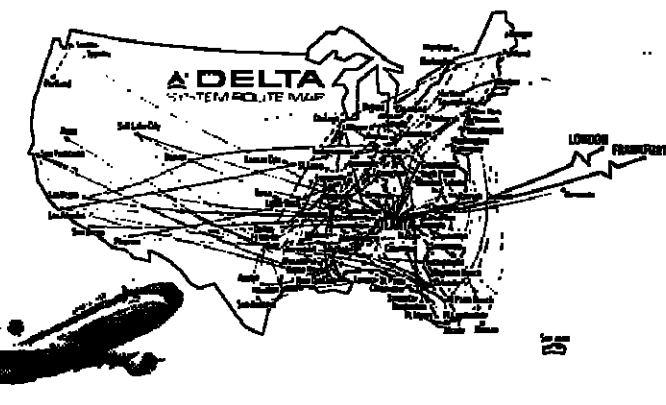
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# Money Woes Fail to Dampen N.Y. Museum's Art Plans

By Grace Glueck  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The master plan for the Louvre," points out Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "took more than three centuries to complete. We aim to finish

ish ours in a somewhat shorter span of time."

In this era of inflation and recession, however, de Montebello refuses to speculate on just when the Met's plan, announced in 1970, will be finished. But, with the opening Feb. 3 of the Michael C. Rockefeller wing for the art of Af-

rica, Oceania and the Americas, there remains only the last projected structure, the Southwest wing and garden court, to house 20th-century art as well as European decorative objects and sculpture. When the museum finds the money — projected at \$25 million two years ago — to put it up just west of the Rockefeller wing, it will build no further on its Central Park land, according to a promise made in 1970 by the Met's chairman, Douglas Dillon.

Meanwhile, de Montebello said in a recent interview, the Met is carrying on its "grand design" internally, concentrating on the reinstallation and display of its permanent collections and finding new ways to emphasize them. For museum-goers, this policy will result in some notable events at the Met in the months ahead. Besides the Rockefeller wing, for example, there will be the completion of the Egyptian galleries (summer, 1983), the commencement of work on new galleries for Japanese art (same year); and the completion of galleries for the Ancient Near East collections (1984). Temporary shows that are either drawn from or substantially enhanced by the permanent collections include the just-concluded "The Art of the Mamluks"; the Costume Institute's current "The 18th Century Woman"; "Curator's Choice: Museum Purchases for Under \$5,000" (Jan. 26), and "In Search of Alexander" (next fall).

## Fewer 'Blockbusters'

The increasing emphasis on the permanent collections means fewer of the "blockbuster" loan shows mounted during the previous regime, headed by Thomas Hoving, according to de Montebello. "As we devote more space to the permanent collections, we are losing flexibility for doing temporary shows. The kinds of things we're doing now are smaller in scale and more a vehicle for our own collections."

Concentration on the collections has led Met curators more and more to augment loan exhibitions with objects from the museum's own holdings. For "The Art of the Mamluks," a touring show of three centuries of Islamic art, de Montebello said, "We went to our own collections and found we could add close to 80 pieces. We'll do more and more of this sort of thing — take exhibitions from other museums and contribute from our own resources." He also cited the forthcoming "In Search of Alexander" show of Greek antiquities, sponsored by Time-Life Books and the National Bank of Greece, which will appear at the Met in the fall. (Originally the Met had declined the exhibition on grounds that its contents did not live up to the Met's standards.) "We were able to effectuate enough changes, both in terms of additions and deletions, that the exhibition became desirable," de Montebello said. "We have added about 50 glorious objects."

Even though the museum has

tempered its presentation of new and often expensive exhibitions, the director said, such shows are still necessary. "First of all, they're educational," he noted. "If I say Sycilian gold to you now, you have an idea of what it is from having seen our show of it in 1975. The same for Thracian art, which we showed in 1977. Secondly, we have two audiences: the people who say, 'Oh, there's a new show at the Met; let's go,' and another audience of members and scholars and such who come to look at particular objects in the permanent collections. I believe in that: I think of a museum as a place to drop in on, to stay for 15 minutes, if that's all the time you have, in a particular gallery. I want people to come for repeat visits. But at the same time, we can't lose the audience for special exhibitions, because they are led through them to the permanent collections."

He dismissed reports that the Met's attendance figures were down during the last year. "You can't look at such figures on a year-to-year basis," he said. "It's not like corporate profits. There's a limit to our capacity, and we've reached a yearly average of between 3.1 million and 3.4 million persons. It's been fairly constant for 10 years, if you take five-year averages."

He acknowledges, however, that intensifying competition for private sponsorship, at a time of recession, inflation and federal cutbacks in arts funding, makes the mounting of special exhibitions increasingly difficult. "Right now, we're about to cancel a major show

for lack of funding," he said. "A show on the Hague School of Dutch painting of the 19th century that we were planning to do in conjunction with the Louvre, the Royal Academy, and the Gemeentemuseum in The Hague." The museum's request for \$250,000 to mount the show had been turned down by "over 30 corporations," he said, "a number of which stated that they were giving money to other arts institutions."

## Finances 'Unsatisfactory'

Overall, the Met's financial picture is "unsatisfactory," the director noted, with a current deficit of \$1.3 million, occasioned by a number of factors, among them inflation, recession, and the opening of five new facilities since March, 1980, among them the André Meyer Galleries for 19th-century French art, the American Wing, and the Astor Court. A museum-wide job freeze has been initiated, and there is still the necessity to keep one-third of the galleries closed, on a rotating basis, during weekdays. The museum is aggressively trying to raise money on various fronts, and is studying the feasibility of a large-scale endowment drive. "It's not that contributions have decreased," says de Montebello, "but that our appetite and voracity have increased. With the cost of a single light fixture now at \$150 and \$15,000 for painting a large gallery, the \$10,000 end-of-the-year gift we receive doesn't go as far as it used to."

The director acknowledged that he had concurred in the Met's de-

cision not to sell in its bookshop the recent controversial work by Thomas Hoving, "King of the Confessors," on grounds that it gave "a misleading impression of the museum's acquisitions policies." The book dealt with Hoving's pursuit, as a young curator in the Met's medieval department, of the 12th-century ivory known as the Bury St. Edmund's Cross, acquired by the museum in 1963. Among other incidents, it recounts Hoving's breaking into a glass case at the Bargello, the sculpture museum in Florence, to examine an ivory plaque he thought was related to the cross; and also deals with what Hoving said was the clandestine removal from Italy of a stone relief for acquisition by the Met.

## 'Damage to Hoving'

"It's true that 90 percent of the book does damage to Hoving, rather than to the museum," de Montebello said. "But I was in the course of negotiating for several exhibitions and exchange programs with the Italian cultural authorities, and suddenly he comes out with this book." (The Met's relationship with Italian cultural authorities had been strained since the museum's acquisition in 1972 of the Greek vase known as the Euphronios krater. It was alleged by Italian authorities that the vase had been smuggled out of Italy.) "I felt that it was prejudicial to our relations with Italian cultural authorities, and it put me in the position of having to explain to them the degree to which I feel the book stretches the truth and sensationalizes."



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## Unfettered IBM May Be Ready for Expansion

By George Anders

NEW YORK — The Justice Department's decision to drop its 13-year-old antitrust suit against International Business Machines Corp. helps clear the way for IBM's expansion in markets ranging from satellite communications to office automation.

Many people also believe the move is likely to encourage IBM to acquire new technology by acquiring other companies.

For its own part, the eighth largest industrial company in the United States has said very little on the Justice Department decision and the company's plans.

The government's decision gives IBM a freer hand to seek new markets and to build its share of others. Only in the mainframe computer business does IBM remain the dominant company it was when the Justice Department filed its suit in 1969.

In the interim, IBM has faced growing competition in minicomputers and office equipment. Meanwhile, the company is just beginning to explore such fields as telecommunications and robotics.

### Areas of Expansion

Now that the antitrust case is dead, competitors and analysts believe IBM is likely to push ahead in:

● **Acquisitions:** IBM has not made a significant acquisition since the mid-1960s, when it bought Science Research Associates Inc. for \$62 million. An IBM spokesman said the company considers its long-standing reliance on growth from within as corporate policy rather than as a condition imposed by the antitrust suit.

Gideon Gartner, president of Gartner

Group, a computer analyst concern in Stamford, Conn., said he does not expect IBM to start "an acquisition binge," but several relatively small purchases are conceivable.

John Imley, chairman of Management Science America Inc., a computer software company, said IBM "could fill gaps" in its product line "very easily" through acquisitions. Speculation focuses on office-products makers and telecommunications companies, rather than on traditional computer areas in which IBM already is the market leader.

● **Office equipment:** IBM has made it clear long before Friday that it will put greater emphasis on office products.

With the end of the antitrust case, Amy Wohl of Advanced Office Concepts said she expects IBM to pursue "more aggressive pricing," giving discounts to customers who also buy other IBM products.

### Word Processors

Word processors are likely to be a big battleground. Wang Laboratories Inc. has made inroads, but IBM has done well with its low-priced displaywriter.

"Wang will feel the pinch," she said, but small makers of word processors and mainframe computer companies who are new to the market are likely to be hardest hit.

IBM's large base of installed big computers give it an advantage in moving text from mainframe computers to small word processors and back, said Mr. Gartner.

● **Computer services:** After shedding its service bureau division in the early 1970s as part of another antitrust settlement, IBM is expected to return soon to the computer services

area. IBM would not comment, but top officials have said they want to renew service operations at some stage.

Mr. Gartner expects IBM to go slow in computer services. "I don't think IBM feels comfortable here," he said. "There is a lot of room for error."

IBM's entry might take away some market share from service companies like Automatic Data Processing Inc. and Tymshare Inc., said Ulrich Weil, Computer Analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., "but initially it won't be a disastrous blow."

● **Computers:** Analysts believe the mainframe computer industry may be least affected by the dropping of the case.

"IBM's business practices here are already as aggressive as they can afford to be," said Mr. Weil. With rapid new-product development and aggressive pricing, "IBM's been behaving as if there was no antitrust suit for some time," he said. At the end of 1980, IBM had roughly 70 percent of the \$56.7-billion market of installed general-purpose computers.

Companies making computers that are compatible with other IBM equipment, such as Amdahl Corp., "won't be affected at all," he said. For other mainframe companies, such as Sperry Corp., Honeywell Inc., Burroughs Corp., NCR Corp. and Control Data Corp., Mr. Weil said the end of the antitrust case "exacerbates a difficult environment, but won't make them fall out of bed."

Harry Edelson, computer analyst at First Boston Corp., said "those companies have pretty loyal customer bases." He says mini-computer makers such as Wang and Prime Computer Inc. are more threatened.



IBM signed up for the personal computer sweepstakes last August with the introduction of this competitively priced model.

## Dow Index Slides On Rate Concerns

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, despite strong early showings by American Telephone & Telegraph and International Business Machines, plunged Monday on investor concerns about rising interest rates. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, of which AT&T and IBM are components, fell 16.07 points to close at 850.46, its lowest level since Nov. 19 when it hit 844.75. Declines overwhelmed advances, about 1,350 to 240, as volume swelled to 52 million shares from 42.32 million Friday.

Analysts had expected stocks to rally following Friday's settlement of the long-standing antitrust suits against AT&T and IBM. But a negative outlook for interest rates remained the dominant factor in the market.

"Bad unemployment figures, a huge money supply projection, and a weakening bond market all dragged the market down today," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai.

Mr. Pado said, "The only good thing about today is that we should come into an oversold position fairly rapidly." However, he expects the Dow average to drop into the 840 range before turning back up again.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors are concerned that a projected \$3-billion to \$8 billion increase in the money supply will restrict the ability of the Federal Reserve to loosen monetary policy in order to prod the recessionary economy into an upturn. That concern also sent bond prices tumbling.

In Washington, the Fed reported that growth in consumer credit slowed in November, rising \$342 million after \$1.01-billion gain in October.

Shares of AT&T and IBM soared after trading in the stocks resumed following the halt Friday pending news of the settlements. Prices of both stocks rose strongly in European trading.

On the NYSE, AT&T stock opened at 60 1/4 on a block of 1.3 million shares — the third most valuable block of stock ever traded on the NYSE and worth \$78.8 million. At the top of the list was a block of 1.87-million Cutler-Hammer shares worth \$103 million traded June 12, 1978. Reliance Group's Feb. 14, 1980 block of 1.4 million shares was worth \$98 million, the second most valuable in history.

IBM opened at 58 1/4, up 1 1/4 with 714,500 shares changing hands.

Both AT&T and IBM were delayed several hours in opening due to an imbalance between buy and sell orders. They must balance for the stocks to trade.

AT&T turnover totaled about 2.6 million shares as it closed at 60 1/4, up 1 1/4. IBM trading was 1.4 million, but the stock suffered with the rest of the market, finishing unchanged at 56 1/4.

Stocks that may be affected by the antitrust settlement were generally lower. GTE fell 1 1/4 to 31 in active trading, and Mtel 2 1/4 to 20 1/4, both in active trading.

Also down were Western Union 3 1/4 to 30 1/4, ITT two to 28 1/4, Teledyne 6 1/4 to 128 1/4 and Rochester Telephone, trading ex-dividend, 2 1/4 to 24 1/4.

Computer stocks also slipped as investors anticipated increased competition from IBM. Digital Equipment lost 3 1/4 to 80 1/4, Honeywell 3 1/4 to 64 1/4, Control Data 1 1/4 to 32 1/4 and Data General 2 1/4 to 50 1/4.

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### VW, Spanish Carmaker Hold Exploratory Talks

MADRID — Spain's largest automaker, Seat, is holding exploratory talks with Volkswagenwerk on a production and distribution agreement, a Seat spokesman said.

He said VW experts are in Spain studying sales and production feasibility. Their findings are expected to be ready in four months. Seat hopes to produce up to 100,000 VW Polo or Derby cars at its Pamplona plant, with 60 percent of that exported through VW's international distribution network, he said.

### British Gas Doubles Wytch Farm Oil Estimate

LONDON — British Gas has doubled to 200 million barrels its estimate of proven reserves at the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset, England, a company spokesman said.

The government has told the corporation to sell its 50-percent stake in the Wytch Farm oil license; the spokesman said the sale could take place in four or five months, after an independent evaluation of the field.

The spokesman declined to comment on published reports that total recoverable reserves at Wytch Farm could be near 400 million barrels, and that the sale of the corporation's stake could raise £400 million.

### Ciba Geigy Earnings Improved in 1981

BASEL — Ciba Geigy earnings improved last year and turnover in most product sectors grew faster than average inflation. President Louis von Planta said in the company's employee newsletter. He was cautious about predicting 1982 results.

The company gained from a weaker Swiss franc in the first and third quarters of the year, he indicated. Consolidated net profit fell to 305 million Swiss francs (\$167.5 million) in 1980 from 327 million, while turnover rose to 11.91 billion francs from 9.89 billion.

### Japanese Dealer to Handle BL Mini-1000

TOKYO — Nichiei Jidosha, a Japanese dealer in imported cars, said it will begin selling Mini-1000 Highline cars made by Britain's state-owned BL Ltd. in March.

The company, which will be the sole importer of the model, plans to sell 600 to 700 units a year at 1.82 million yen (\$8,240) each.

### Dome Pete to Redeposit \$1.7-Billion Credit

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said Monday it will draw down the \$1.7-billion line of credit it signed Friday and redeposit the money to earn income. It is using the credit line to help it buy the 47.1 percent of outstanding Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas shares that it does not own.

Hudson's Bay shareholders vote on the offer Wednesday. Under the offer, each Hudson's Bay share would be exchanged for one 10-percent preferred share with a face value of \$57.50 and 1 1/2 warrants to buy Dome shares at \$23.1125 each.

Dome said the credit line does not represent new net borrowings, and it added that the interest it pays on the loan to the 25 participating banks should not be more than 3/4 percent above what it earns on the redeposited funds during the three-year period prior to the retraction of the preferred shares. Dome is expected to repay the loan from oil and gas earnings by the end of 1989.

## Price of Gold Slumps \$12 To Lowest in Over 2 Years

LONDON — The price of gold slumped to its lowest level in more than two years on world bullion markets Monday as dealers reported a wave of selling in expectation of even lower prices.

Investors who had expected some market resistance around the \$390-an-ounce level were unsettled by the steep decline. In Zurich, gold fell \$12 from Friday to close at \$387.50 an ounce. In London, gold closed at \$388.50, up from the day's trading low of around \$386 but off from \$400.75 Friday.

Meanwhile, firmer U.S. interest rates and expectations of sharp increases in the money strengthened the dollar, dealers said.

Martin Schubert, president of Rosenthal International Ltd., said "money is flowing out of Europe and into the safe haven U.S. currency, which at the same time is

offering a very attractive interest rate compared to European rates."

Bullion dealers said selling by professional traders and speculators, a price decline on the New York Commodity Exchange on Friday and an absence of heavy buying by central banks and other large holders of gold had combined to push the price lower.

"Gold moved down on professional liquidation, short-selling and the lack of any significant buying by central banks," Mr. Schubert said. "Continued Russian selling and anticipation of higher U.S. interest rates have taken the shine off gold for a while."

The Soviet Union is believed to have stepped up its gold sales as part of its efforts to provide economic aid to Poland and to earn foreign exchange for its own grain imports.

## AT&T and IBM: Poised for High-Tech Tangle

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until Friday, American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and International Business Machines Corp. faced a common opponent: the Justice Department. But with the ending of the suits against both companies, the biggest opponents of the two uncaged giants could be each other.

AT&T and IBM, sued by the Justice Department after they came to dominate their respective industries, are now finding their businesses rapidly merging and their products overlapping.

IBM, for instance, is a part-owner of Satellite Business Systems, a company that recently began providing, among other services, long-distance telephone transmission. AT&T, for its part, wants to start a computer-to-computer communications network this year.

The competition between AT&T and IBM has been developing slowly. The end of the antitrust suits Friday, analysts said, may al-

### Moody's Cautious on AT&T Unit Debt

NEW YORK — The credit quality of American Telephone & Telegraph's telephone operating subsidiaries may be hurt by their divestiture, Moody's Investors Service said Monday.

Moody's said, however, that it would maintain its top triple-A ratings on the subsidiaries' senior debt and the P-1 rating on their commercial paper for the present. The Bell System has about \$47 billion in debt with \$3 billion issued by the parent company itself.

The divestiture of the 22 subsidiaries is required under an agreement between AT&T and the Justice Department, and Moody's said "the settlement may, over the long run, have a negative impact on the credit quality of the telephone operating subsidiaries."

Moody's said it "believes that the absence of the American Telephone umbrella and divergences in local rate regulation will lead to greater differences in credit quality than has been seen in the past."

low the two companies to be more aggressive in entering new businesses, but might not hasten the collision between the two companies.

What is leading to the clash, experts agree, is technology. "The technologies are right on top of each other," said Robert E. La Blance, an independent consultant who was formerly vice chairman of the Continental Telephone Corp.

The competition will take place at the points where telephones and computers overlap, in office automation and data communications.

"It's the Fortune 1,000 companies that have 50 or more locations who are today sending around information in little brown envelopes who will be doing it with

word processing and electronic mail," Mr. La Blance said.

New office automation systems allow office workers to type messages on terminals at their desk and then send the message electronically to another terminal across the room or across the country.

At the same time, the telephone industry is adopting computer technology.

To be sure, the bulk of each company's business is still in its traditional turf and is secure from the other.

"It's not a large intersection today," said Gideon I. Gartner, president of the Gartner Group in Stamford, Conn. "I think people make too much of this issue."

He said that half of IBM's revenues still came from the large mainframe computers. This is a market, he said, where Bell would be unlikely to enter, given the fact that IBM dominates the market.

Most of AT&T's \$50.8 billion in 1980 revenues came from voice (Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

## EEC Warns of Reaction To U.S. Suits on Steel

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A top EEC official warned Monday of a "very strong reaction" to the decision by U.S. steelmakers to file suits charging foreign steel suppliers with illegal trade practices.

Etienne Davignon, the community's industrial affairs commissioner, said the steel issue is likely to deteriorate into a "serious conflict."

The EEC will fight the U.S. steel producers, he warned. "We are in an extremely tense situation. Protectionism is no longer a risk. It is a probability."

Mr. Davignon said EEC industry ministers, who meet informally here Wednesday, would decide on a response to the U.S. suits. The EEC Executive Commission will be making proposals to member-states to cushion steelmakers and workers from the impact of the suits, he added.

His comments came only hours before U.S. Steel, the largest U.S. maker, left 400 packing boxes of papers at the U.S. International Trade Commission in opening the complaint process. Armco, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Republic Steel, Inland Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Cyclops Corp. also filed formal complaints with the ITC and the Commerce Department.

The U.S. steel producers had announced last week they would bring antidumping or countervailing duty charges against companies in seven EEC countries — Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany — as well as Brazil, Romania, South Africa and Spain.

Dumping is the sale of products abroad at prices below production costs. Countervailing duty suits charge foreign steelmakers with receiving unfair government subsidies.

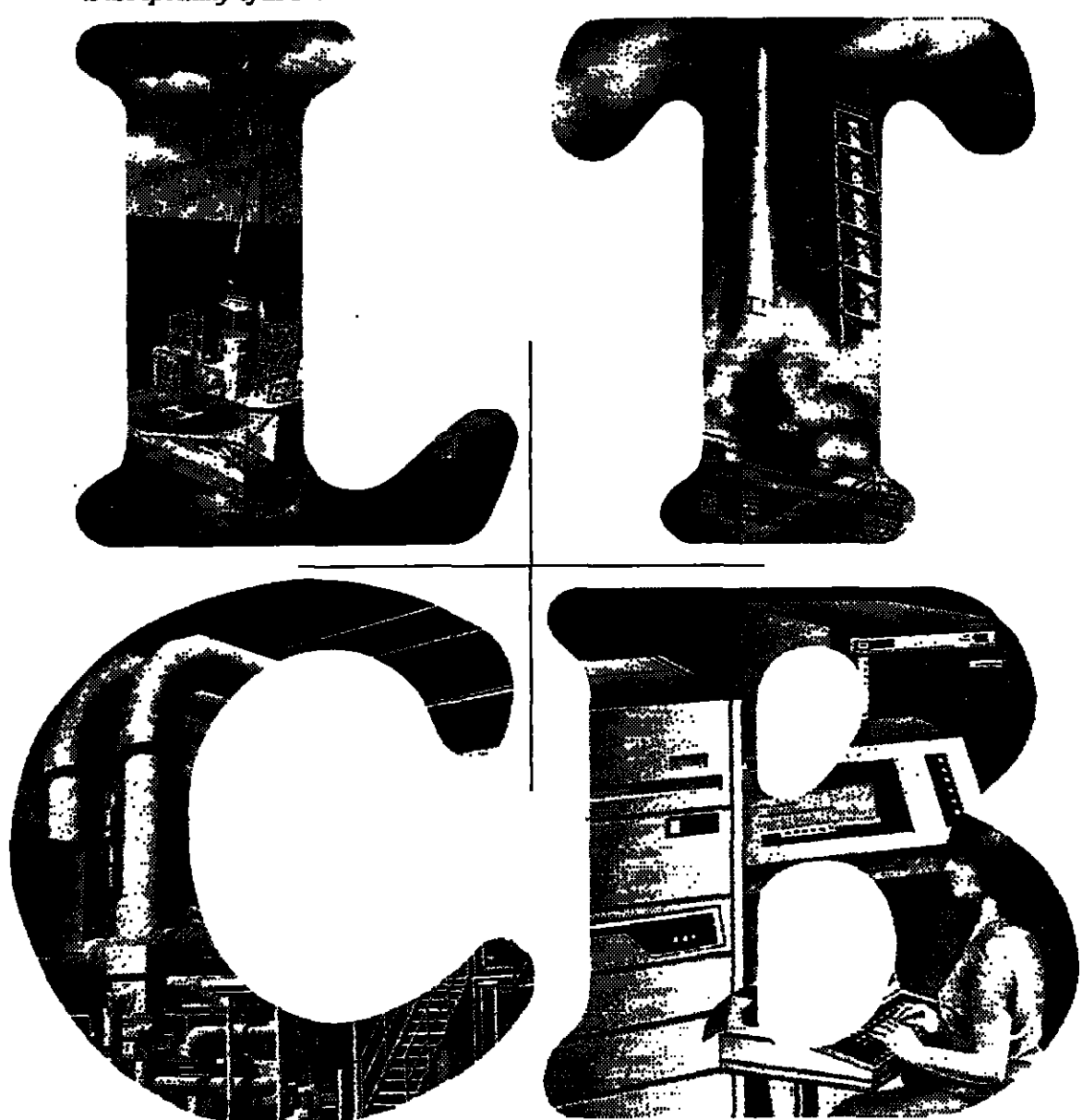
Mr. Davignon said charges that EEC steel firms are selling their products at below cost on the U.S. market are unfounded. He said statistics show exports of EEC steel products covered by the expected U.S. suits dropped to 4.7 percent of the U.S. market last year from 6.7 percent in 1979.

EEC exports to the United States, however, were estimated at 6 million metric tons last year, well above the 3.8 million tons in 1980.

The EEC Commission had consulted with Washington in a bid to head off the threatened suits by U.S. steelmakers. The Commerce Department filed five suits against EEC steel exporters in November in what was seen as an effort to forestall legal action by the companies.

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 11, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	£	D.M.	¥	S.F.	₹	₦	₧	₡
Amsterdam	2.495	4.717	109.44	6.35	6.25	135.15	5.65	12.15	5.65
Bombay	2.215	7.238	17.02	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
Brussels	2.495	4.717	109.44	6.35	6.25	135.15	5.65	12.15	5.65
London (h)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madrid	1.715	3.255	78.80	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
Paris	6.545	12.465	300.48	6.545	12.465	300.48	6.545	12.465	300.48
Porto	2.495	4.717	109.44	6.35	6.25	135.15	5.65	12.15	5.65
Stockholm	1.495	2.855	69.30	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
Zurich	1.495	2.855	69.30	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
ECU	1.8747	3.4991	84.48	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	

Dollar Values

	U.S.	£	D.M.	¥	S.F.	₹	₦	₧	₡
Amsterdam	2.495	4.717	109.44	6.35	6.25	135.15	5.65	12.15	5.65
Bombay	2.215	7.238	17.02	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
Brussels	2.495	4.717	109.44	6.35	6.25	135.15	5.65	12.15	5.65
London (h)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madrid	1.715	3.255	78.80	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
Paris	6.545	12.465	300.48	6.545	12.465	300.48	6.545	12.465	300.48
Porto	2.495	4.717	109.44	6.35	6.25	135.15	5.65	12.15	5.65
Stockholm	1.495	2.855	69.30	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
Zurich	1.495	2.855	69.30	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	
ECU	1.8747	3.4991	84.48	4.715	3.18	15.54	26.925	3.78	

Source: Reuters. (h) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (s) Units of 1,000.

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Best Currency Rate Money Rates Week Ending Friday, January 8, 1982.


Currency	U.S.	Currency	U.S.	Currency	U.S.
Algeria 100 Dinars	4.25	1 Dirr	1.95	Peru 100 Esc.	1.58
Angola 100 Kwanzas	0.81	100 Rials	0.38	Russia 1 Ruble	0.26
Australia 1 Dollar	1.13	1000 Rials	0.38	Switzerland 1 Fr.	0.75
Bahamas 1 Dollar	0.40	1 Dirr	1.95	Taiwan 100 New Dollars	0.06
Bangladesh 100 Taka	0.05	1000 Rials	0.38	Turkey 100 Liras	0.08
Belize 100 Belize Dollars	0.40	1 Dirr	1.95	Ukraine 100 Hryvnia	0.05
Bhutan 100 Ngultrum	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Bolivia 100 Bolivianos	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38	Zambia 1 Kwacha	0.05
Brazil 100 Cruzeiros	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.25
Bulgaria 100 Lev	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Burkina Faso 100 CFA Francs	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Burundi 100 Francs	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Cambodia 100 Riel	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Cameroon 100 CFA Francs	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Canada 100 Canadian Dollars	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Cape Verde 100 Escudos	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
C					
Chile 100 N. Pesos	1.88	1000 Rials	0.38		
Cyprus 1 Pound	2.25	1000 Rials	0.38		
D					
Dominican Republic 100 Pesos	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
E.C.I.C. Dollar	0.25	1000 Rials	0.38		
Egypt 1 Pound	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
El Salvador 100 Colones	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Equatorial Guinea 100 CFA Francs	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Ethiopia 1 Birr	0.05	1000 Rials	0.38		
France 100 Francs	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.02	1000 Rials	0.38		
Guatemala 100 Quetzales	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Hong Kong 100 Hong Kong Dollars	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
Hungary 100 Forints	0.10	1000 Rials	0.38		
India 100 Rupees	0.20	1000 Rials	0.38		

Other Currency rates available on request.

**Alkali Investment Management**



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.


[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**Water Shortages**

in New Jersey, Virginia,  
Missouri, Texas, Kansas,  
California, Arkansas...

New York City next?

**New waterworks  
are overdue.**

**LONESTAR** 

**U.S. #1 in cement**  
Lone Star Industries, Inc.  
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## Jesus Jeans Give Turin Firm Cash For Expansion

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

TURIN — In 1980, a cluttered little Italian apparel company became an official sponsor of America's Olympic track team and also signed a contract to build a factory outside Moscow to sew jeans for Russian youth. By any standard, Magificio Calificio Torinese, a little company that works out of a drab stucco factory in an industrial neighborhood of Turin, is extremely unusual.

The money for most of this activity, the owner said, came from selling dungarees called Jesus Jeans. This irreverent venture has brought the company storms of protest in many countries, even driving it out of some markets.

Largely as a result of the furor, Magificio is building its expansion through its new Kappa line of sportswear in the United States and elsewhere, and has limited sales of the Jesus line. Jesus Jeans are now sold only in Italy, Greece and Spain.

Magificio, though it has only 800 employees and yearly sales of about \$75 million, is one of a group of small apparel companies that are eager to diversify.

### Move to 'Active Wear'

Once noted almost exclusively for things like Gucci shoes and Giorgio Armani clothes, Italian apparel has moved into the world market with modern mixtures of sportswear and leisure clothing that the industry likes to call "active wear," and which is expected to remain one of the fastest-growing apparel markets in the 1980s.

Magificio's vice president and chief operating officer, Maurizio Vitale, a small, chunky man, acknowledges that it was the colorful and controversial Jesus Jeans that got the ball rolling.

In 1970, the company, which had been known until then as a somewhat staid maker of men's briefs and T-shirts, papered Italy with an advertising campaign showing a rear view of a young girl in a tight-fitting pair of the company's new Jesus Jeans that had been cut very short. The ad, echoing the New Testament, said, "He who loves me, follows me."

### Protests by Clergy

"We were not out looking for a scandal," Mr. Vitale, 36, said during a recent interview in his Turin office. "It's just that it was the late 1960s and Jesus was emerging increasingly as a sort of cult figure. There was the Jesus generation, and 'Jesus Christ Superstar.' There was this enormous protest, in Italy and around the world, and Jesus looked to a lot of people like the biggest protester ever."

Despite sharp protests from some Roman Catholic clergymen, the idea caught on. Today, jeans and jackets under the Jesus brand name account for about 40 percent of total sales, Mr. Vitale said.

But results were far more uneven when the company decided to move its products abroad.

"It's funny, we had no trouble in the Mediterranean countries, but the biggest resistance came in the Protestant countries, in North America and northern Europe," Mr. Vitale said.

### Gesu Jeans?

Indeed, Jesus Jeans were introduced to the United States with ads similar to those used in Italy, but protests from clergymen of all faiths led the company to slow down its sales campaign.

"I think it had to do with how different peoples associate ideas," Mr. Vitale said, venturing an explanation for the failure. "If we called those jeans say, 'Gesù,' in Italy, using the Italian name, 'you can be sure the protest would have been loud here, too. But people saw the English name of Jesus, and they didn't think of religion, they thought of protest, and of the Jesus freaks."

The company was founded in 1916 by Mr. Vitale's father and several other men; its three major divisions today specialize in men's underwear, jeans and sportswear such as tennis outfits and jogging suits. The company also manufactures a small collection of women's swimwear under the brand name Beatrice. Giuseppe Lattes, 68, is the company's president, but Mr. Vitale runs the day-to-day business.

After Jesus Jeans, Mr. Vitale focused increasingly on sportswear and active wear, and the rapid growth of these products increased total sales to \$60 million in 1980 from \$45 million in 1979. In 1982, Mr. Vitale said, he expects sales of \$100 million. He did not disclose the company's earnings.

There are four plants in Italy, and a fifth is planned. In addition, the company manufactures under license at two plants in Spain and one in Greece, to avoid high import tariffs in those countries.

Early last year, the U.S. subsidiary, Kappa Sport, began manufacturing sportswear at a leased plant in Charlotte, N.C. That venture, and the decision to sponsor the U.S. Olympic track and field team, underline Mr. Vitale's vibrant interest in the American market.

The Olympic agreement involves a commitment to deliver money and sportswear in return for the right to be an official sponsor of the team. The eight-year pact includes the teams that will participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and in Seoul in 1988.



Maurizio Vitale in Magificio's apparel plant in Turin, where Jesus Jeans were born.

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## Harvester to Continue Cutback in Operations

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co., struggling to overcome \$1.1 billion in losses during the past two years, said Monday it will sharply trim its operations in hopes of turning a profit by the second quarter of its fiscal year.

Archie R. McCordell, chairman and chief executive officer, said the cutbacks will be severe enough to overcome a potential continuing decline in industry-wide sales of farm equipment, trucks and construction machinery.

As a part of the cutbacks, the company plans to reduce its salaried employees to 20,000 from 26,700 on Oct. 31, to realize savings of \$200 million this year, according to spokesman Bill Colwell. He said the complete extent of plant closings and job losses is still unknown.

Mr. McCordell said Harvester is not counting on some economists' expectations of an improvement in business, and instead is basing its plans on another 10- to 15-percent decrease in demand in 1982.

International Harvester recently completed a \$4.2-billion restructuring of its debt, and the willingness of banks to go along with the refinancing brought expectations that the company would have to get rid of some of its less profitable operations and take other cost-cutting measures.

## Non-Oil Profit Up Sharply in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — Gross profits of industrial and commercial companies other than North Sea gas and oil rose sharply in last year's third quarter, the Central Statistical Office said.

Those industries' profits rose to \$4.3 billion from \$3.8 billion in the second quarter and \$3.7 billion in the first. Gross profits of North Sea oil and gas industries rose to \$2.5 billion in the third quarter from \$2.3 billion and \$2.1 billion.

Total adjusted personal income was up 3 percent in the third quarter from the second quarter and rose 9 percent from third-quarter 1980. But living standards, as measured by real disposable income, increased in the third quarter by only 0.5 percent over the previous quarter, the statistical office said.

The industry department said, meanwhile, that wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 0.4 percent in December after a 0.6-percent rise the previous month.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

## BANCO URQUIJO, S.A.

560,000 shares of Pts 1000 each par value  
evidenced by International Depositary Receipts

have been purchased

by

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

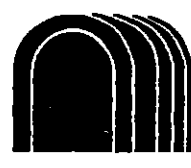
and placed privately with institutions in the United Kingdom

Stockbrokers to Banco Urquijo, S.A.:  
E. B. Savory, Millin & Co.

Depository:  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company  
of New York

London, December 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. December 1981.



บริษัท ปาดังอินดัสทรี จำกัด  
Padaeng Industry Company, Limited

US\$20,000,000

Term Loan

for the

Zinc Refinery at Tak, Thailand

Jointly and Severally Guaranteed by

Bangkok Bank Limited

Krung Thai Bank Limited

Managed by

BankAmerica International Group

Provided by

BA Asia Limited

Mitsui Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Limited

The Royal Bank of Canada Group

Lloyds Bank International Limited, Singapore Branch

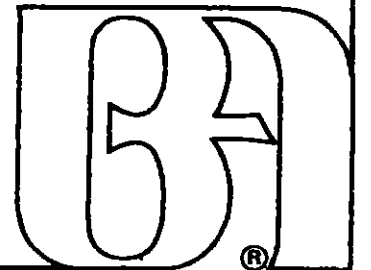
Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) SA

Agent

BA ASIA LIMITED

Financial Advisor to the Borrower

Lloyds Bank International Limited



## AT&T and IBM: Poised for High-Tech Tangle

(Continued from Page 7)

communications. AT&T controls more than 90 percent of the long-distance telephone market and also dominates the market for telephone equipment. IBM is unlikely to offer little black telephones. And Satellite Business Systems, analysts say, will be unable to make more than a dent in long-distance voice transmissions.

The competition will be for small terminals and office automation systems and for the long-distance transmission of data between computers and various terminals. So far, data communications is no more than a \$4-billion annual business, analysts say, but it is rapidly growing, and both companies are trying to position themselves.

AT&T wants to provide a data communications network that will become as pervasive as its voice network. It has asked the FCC for permission to start this year its advanced communications service, which will allow one type of computer or terminal to "talk" to another, with the communications network performing the necessary translations.

That service would take a swipe at IBM's dominance of the computer market because it would allow users to choose equipment made by IBM competitors and still be able to communicate with IBM computers. IBM has its own procedures for computer-to-computer communication and, because it dominates the computer market, it has a lot of power in determining communications standards.

But IBM has told other computer makers how to allow their computers to talk to IBM machines. That will weaken the impact of AT&T's service, Mr. Gartner said.

### Slow Start

IBM, meanwhile, joined in forming Satellite Business Systems, which is geared mainly to high-speed data transmission to allow large corporations to send documents back and forth.

It will also compete with AT&T in offering video teleconferencing, a service that allows executives in different cities to hold meetings in which they can hear and see each other. So far, however, SBS has not found a big market for its fledgling data service, which is part of the reason it has turned to offering voice communications.

In a pure size matchup, AT&T, even after divestiture, will have an edge over IBM. Based on very rough estimates of AT&T, the new company left after divestiture would have \$45 billion to \$57 billion in assets, compared with \$26.7 billion for IBM at the end of 1980.

### Monopoly Stays

However, AT&T, despite its size, has been a monopoly. It has not had to innovate its product line or compete for sales as aggressively as IBM. The phone company, in fact, recruited an IBM official, Archie J. McGill, to help turn

the monopoly's marketing force into a more aggressive one.

"AT&T and IBM, from a quality and marketing and systems point of view, are like day and night," Mr. Gartner said. "IBM is a higher-quality company than AT&T. They have a killer instinct."

As well, the two companies will not be the only ones competing in the combined computer and communications market, which now measures more than \$100 billion. Numerous others, such as Xerox, General Telephone & Electronics,

Digital Equipment and dozens of smaller companies are all converging on the market.

In addition, it is apparent that the Japanese could be a bigger threat to both IBM and AT&T than either American company is to the other. The Japanese are already, for instance, making inroads on IBM's computer market, while Bell is hardly out the door.

"I view Japan Inc. as a very strong competitor in this area," James E. Olson, vice chairman of AT&T, said Sunday. "They're here in spades."

BANQUE SUDAMERIS

U.S. \$30,000,000 Floating Rate  
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**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 11**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	Ratio	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	Ratio	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	Ratio	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	Ratio						
1979	46	AAV	32	2.4	110	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	34	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
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1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
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1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114					
1979	31	AAI	120	3.0	100	1979	81	24	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1	8	114	1979	124	124	1.61	4.1							

## Toronto Stocks

**TOTALS BLOCKS**[illegible]

15	15 1/2	1 1/2	2000 Place G
42 7/8	43 1/2	4 3/8	5000 Placer
13 1/4	13 1/2	1 1/4	370 Previgio
17 3/4	17 3/4	1 1/2	1075 Ram

100 Redpath  
14770 Reichbold

[illegible]

16 1/2	16 1/2	+	3 1/2
24 3/4	27	+	1 1/2
40	40		

$\frac{67}{6}$	$\frac{67}{6} - \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{67}{6}$	$\frac{67}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

**"THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980"**  
**THE PAST CENTURY AS REPORTED IN**  
**THE NEW YORK TIMES**  
 a century of news

[illegible]

**"THE FRONT PAGE 1887"**  
**THE PAST CENTURY AS REPORTED IN**  
**THE TRIBUNE**  
 a century of news



<p><b>China Wants Hongkong From British After War</b></p> <p>WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—China's foreign ministry today said it would demand that Britain hand over Hong Kong to China after the war.</p> <p>The ministry said it would demand that Britain hand over Hong Kong to China after the war.</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Government and the people.</p>	<p><b>Chapter III</b></p> <p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>The Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Government and the people.</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Government and the people.</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Government and the people.</p>	<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>The Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Government and the people.</p>
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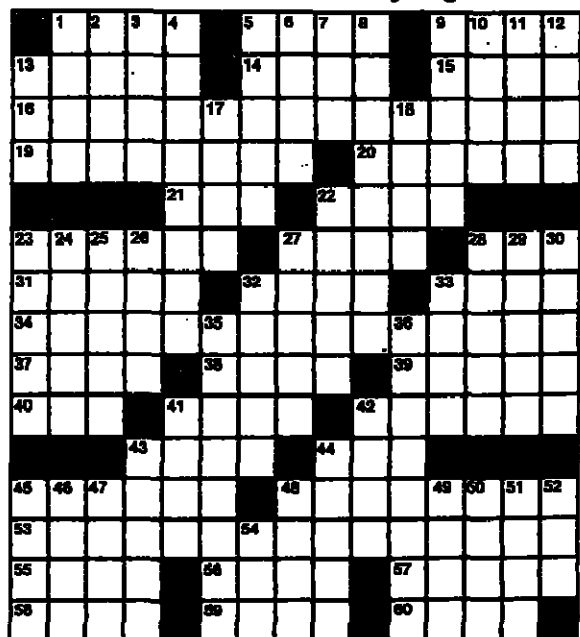
Country: \_\_\_\_\_







## CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS**
- 1 Bills passed in D.C. and elsewhere  
5 Man from Bangkok  
9 Man from Helsinki  
13 Selected  
14 Sculls  
15 Atomic physicist  
16 Animal  
19 Sets free  
20 Anne or Emily  
21 Pod occupant  
22 Kind of trap or hug  
23 N.Y. college  
27 Soothing ointment  
28 Congulate  
31 Penetrate  
32 Ringer  
33 Musical ending  
34 Vegetable  
37 Pious language  
38 Malachite and miscalculation  
39 Watering holes  
40 Hundreds of muns.  
41 Fontaine's partner  
42 Character in "Measure for Measure"  
43 Horn accessory  
44 Kind of smith  
45 Put together  
48 Saved
- DOWN**
- 1 "ain't got a barrel..."  
2 Coward  
3 Domestic slave  
4 In the red  
5 Reserve  
6 "When I Take My Sugar..." 1931 song  
7 Hems' partner  
8 Orinoco tributary  
9 Christopher's baker  
10 Uproar  
11 When this is hot, strike!  
12 Cozy spot  
13 Wall St. site  
14 N.B.A. athlete  
15 Stuffed  
16 Bundles of hay  
17 Climbing plant  
18 Grower for fodder  
19 Menachem's co-Nobelist  
25 British guns  
26 Mallet  
27 Laura, Stephen or William  
28 Golden-egg layer  
29 Lemon of the 50's  
30 Cowboy gear  
32 Carried  
33 Tor  
35 Vigorous; active  
36 Joins  
41 Charlie  
42 Brown's critic  
43 Ghislain's libretto  
44 Pair of socks  
45 Cotta's predecessor  
46 Two of Sydney  
47 Start of a famous soliloquy  
48 Fall generator  
49 Plants once called "herbs of grace"  
50 "Ut...!"  
51 "Caesar's" "As you were!"  
52 Caricature  
53 Those, to Pedro  
54 Apr. changeover  
55 Japanese sash

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	72	58	FLORIDA	72	58
ALASKA	45	35	GEORGIA	72	58
ARIZONA	45	35	ILLINOIS	72	58
ARKANSAS	45	35	INDIANA	72	58
CALIFORNIA	45	35	IOWA	72	58
CANADA	45	35	KANSAS	72	58
CHINA	45	35	KENTUCKY	72	58
COLOMBIA	45	35	LOUISIANA	72	58
COLUMBIA	45	35	MARYLAND	72	58
CUBA	45	35	MASSACHUSETTS	72	58
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	45	35	MICHIGAN	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	MINNESOTA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	MISSISSIPPI	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	MOHAWK	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	MONTANA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NEBRASKA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NEVADA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NEW JERSEY	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NEW MEXICO	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NEW YORK	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NORTH CAROLINA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	NORTH DAKOTA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	OHIO	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	OKLAHOMA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	OREGON	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	PENNSYLVANIA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	RHODE ISLAND	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	SOUTH CAROLINA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	SOUTH DAKOTA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	TENNESSEE	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	TEXAS	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	UTAH	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	VERMONT	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	VIRGINIA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	WASHINGTON	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	WEST VIRGINIA	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	WISCONSIN	72	58
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	35	WYOMING	72	58

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 11, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on their prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of securities.		UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	SP 67.45	(1) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(1) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(2) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(2) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(3) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(3) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(4) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(4) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(5) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(5) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(6) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(6) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(7) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(7) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(8) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(8) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(9) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(9) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(10) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
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(57) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(58) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(58) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(59) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25
(59) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 67.45	(60) Swiss Franc Fund	SP 22.25

## PEANUTS



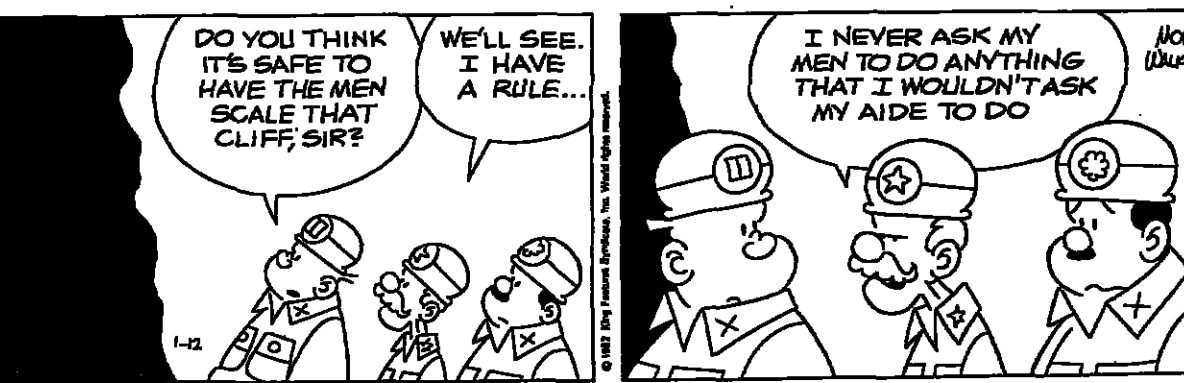
## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



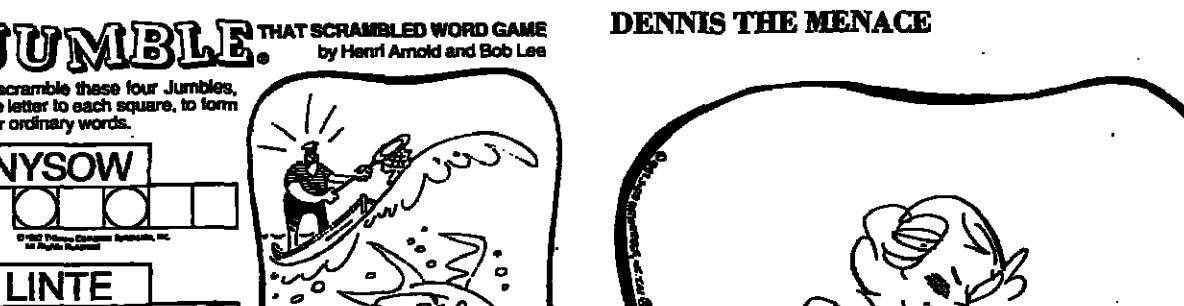
## REX MORGAN



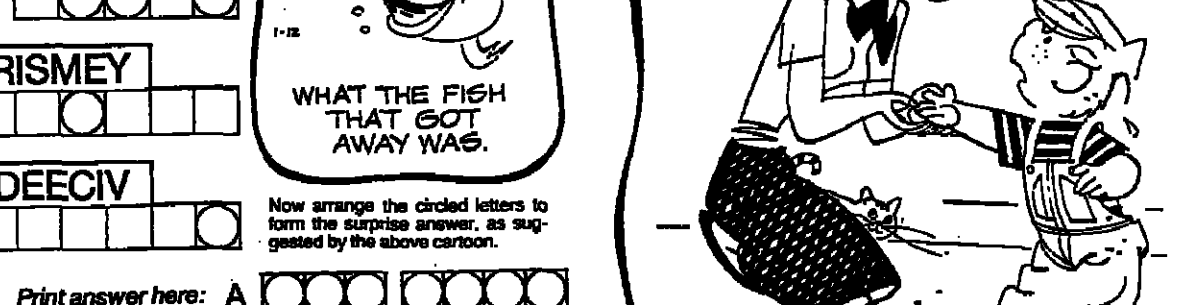
## DOONESBURY



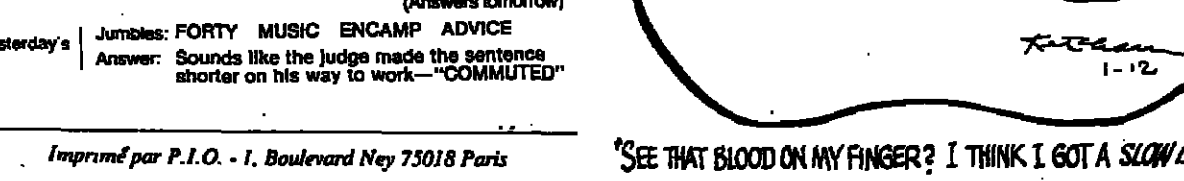
## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BRIDGE



## BOOKS

## ON LEARNING TO READ:

The Child's Fascination With Meaning.

By Bruno Bettelheim and Karen Zelan.

Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York 10022. 306 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by Noel Perrin

WHY IS it that the reading public in the United States consists of 15 million or 20 million people out of 226 million? Why is it that the really committed readers number no more than 2 million or 3 million — probably less than the number of illegal immigrants in the country? One answer, maybe the big answer lies in the way Americans are taught to read. All of us who didn't go to schools of education (and many who did) know that the way is absurd and demeaning. Twenty years ago kids learned to read from "Fun With Dick and Jane," an almost totally mindless book. Things are worse now. Dick and Jane have gone — to be replaced by Janet and Mark. The girl's name comes first now, which may be a trifling gain for one sex. The mindlessness has increased. If Dick and Jane were an insult to any child's intelligence, Janet and Mark are an outrage. This is how Janet talks:

"Come, Mark, come. Come here. Mark. Come here. Come here. Mark. Come and jump. Come and jump. Jump."

And Mark? That clever child answers, "Here I come Janet. Here I come. Jump, jump, jump."

Such dialogue is boring, meaningless, and totally unlike the way real 3- and 6-year-olds talk. We all know this, and yet we mostly kind of shrug and accept it for our children.

Partly that's because we are in awe of science and of authorities — and you can be very sure that "Janet and Mark" has many credentials from authorities in phonics and cognitive skills. Partly it's because too many of us believe a pernicious lie about ghetto kids. What this lie says is that the vocabulary of pre-primers must limit itself to about 100 words (the first four books in the "Janet and Mark" series employ a total of 78) because otherwise culturally disadvantaged children would not be able to cope. So it's no good lamenting that in 1920 American first graders read books that contained four times as many words as the books they read now. That, the lie says, is part of the price of integrated and democratic schooling.

Bruno Bettelheim and Karen Zelan have written a book that could quite possibly change all this. If I didn't know the enormous power of the education establishment, I'd say that they know a better way to teach reading.

The way it works now, the whole effort goes into decoding and phonics. That's why the books are such trash — to leave the teachers free to concentrate on teaching the children such things as how to distinguish between the sounds of s and sh. And all mistakes the children make are assumed to be failures in decoding. Take a real case. A little girl is reading a "story" about a monkey and a seashell. With trouble, she reads:

"Did Mite see the shell?"  
"I need the shell."  
"See the shell."  
"See this sand. I will sell it."

But then, coming to the line "I will sell the shell," she first stumbles, then blocks, and finally reads it, "I will sell the shell." Wrong! She is instantly corrected for her failure in decoding.

But what Bettelheim and Zelan know is that there's a lot more going here than phonics and decoding. They know it because they had discussed that "story" with the little girl and her whole class. They know, for example, that no one in the class felt it made any sense for the monkey to sell the shell. "They all preferred a pretty

shell to any remuneration it possibly bring." Bettelheim and Zelan also know that in an earlier little girl had encountered who got a clean sheet dirty. Wh. did was to import meaning a meaningless story by having the key sell something that she would have been willing to get. The books exclude meaning; the children bring it back in.

The right way to teach reading, authors say, is first to use book tell real stories, in language that children really use. And second, concentrate on correcting "mistakes," but to treat them as meaningful substitutions — which will enable the children to use "An interim phase of making a more freely [will] give way first to a more free correction and then to a more free printed."

One more example. This intro sixth-grader named Lillian, who severe reading disability. She is a real book, though one young for her: Maurice Sendak's "Where the Wild Things Are." She reads it as "mild" — then gets frustrated and stops. The distinguished educator who was with her substituted this to be able to focus on the written — a mechanical explanation. Lillian alone, it is nearly impossible to make them convincing in a review. Let me assume your critical assent and quickly go to some of the objections that educators are sure to raise:

• It's easy for Bettelheim and Zelan to prescribe theoretical cures, but the teachers in the field really want what teaching reading is like. F. sticks. This book is based on hours of hours spent in the classroom of eight different American school researchers (including the two authors).

• What proof is there that culturally disadvantaged children could read books? Lots. They do, for example, in Louisiana, Switzerland, Poland, Russia and Japan. Bettelheim and Zelan have studied the primers in these countries, and analyze seven of them in this book. Russian graders get 10 times as many words as American first-graders.

More cogent still, it turns out that the real-life vocabulary of U.S. children who are being subjected to Mite and Janet is about 4,000 words, and the most culturally deprived the most somber settings still know about 2,000 words, all but a few of which they have taught themselves. Most wonder that "jump, jump jump" fails to grab them.

• They don't allow for dyslexia. Oh, yes they do. They just note that true dyslexia is a rather rare condition.

• But even if all this is true (it is), very few grade-school teachers are trained in psychoanalytic interpretation. You'd have to have a Bettelheim and Zelan in every classroom for their method to work. No, you wouldn't. The teachers don't have to figure out why "shell" for "shell," or "mild" for "wild." This is just a bit of bravura Bettelheim and Zelan use in making their case. All the teacher has to do is acknowledge the substitution. Interpretation isn't necessary — though occasionally the child will spontaneously provide it.

Most U.S. schools use picture books like "Janet and Mark," and, inevitably, most fail to produce interested readers. It is a reasonable hope that some primary teachers and some principals will at least read Bettelheim and Zelan. I think they'd learn a lot. And if they did, so might our children.

Noel Perrin on the staff of The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON THE diagramed deal, from this event, a deceptive play permitted one declarer to make 11 tricks in a contract of three no-trump. This would be a trivial matter at other times of scoring, but at match points it was worth a top score.

North-South were using "inverted minor raises," so two diamonds showed at least 10 high-card points. South brushed aside the two-spade overall, feeling sure that his partner would produce some strength in the club suit.

After a spade lead, the king was played, and East won and continued the suit. South had nine sure tricks and was hungry for more. His first move was to play a club, guessing right by playing the jack from dummy. East won with the ace and cleared the spades.

South now stranded the club king in dummy and ran five rounds of diamonds to reach this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 7 5	♥ K J	♠ A 10 9 7 3	♥ K J 4
♦ Q 9 8 5 2	♣ A 10 3	♦ Q 9 8 5 2	♣ A 10 3
SOUTH (D)		SOUTH (D)	
♠ A 7 5	♥ K J	♠ A 10 9 7 3	♥ K J 4
♦ Q 9 8 5 2	♣ A 10 3	♦ Q 9 8 5 2	♣ A 10 3

Neither side was vulnerable. Th bidding:  
South West North East  
1♠ Pass 2♦ 2♠  
3NT Pass Pass Pass  
West led the spade two.



**Wide receiver Dwight Clark and the last-minute catch that took the 49ers to the Super Bowl**

**Schneider D**

But Walsh didn't give up. He crossed up Dallas by calling on his running game, which had been shut down for most of the day. He sent Elliott around end for six yards. Then he ordered a high-percentage Montana pass that resulted in a six-yard completion to wide receiver Freddie Solomon and a



**Joe Montana**  
*... If it's there, I'll take it.*

option — that Clark said the team “had been having trouble running ever since training camp.”

“We just couldn’t get our timing right.”

Even now, it wasn’t right.


Wide receivers Solomon and Clark, lining up on the right side, crisscrossed, with Solomon cutting to the outside

Walsh has called Montana the best quarterback in the league. Sunday, he said something else about him.

"We were able to win," the coach said simply, "because we have a resourceful quarterback."



**Wide receiver Dwight Clark**



and the last-minute catch that to

**United Press International**  
**Book the 49ers to the Super Bowl.**

## Rugby Efforts Adrift

it by what he considered  
Enroe's delaying tactics, and  
two stood face to face jawing

McEnroe won the tiebreaker, 11-9, with a forehand volley and a service winner.

The meet at the University of Florida was conducted in a short-course 25-meter pool, which makes for more turns and faster times than a world-standard 50-meter

### 3-Stroke Margin

in Britain, but it was in the far southwest, where the Welsh valleys dip toward the sea, that the snow has caused the most hardship. While life-or-death dramas have

It was so cold that the Army doctor who advised the league that it could play this American Football Conference championship game did not go skiing.

by a relatively inexperienced young team. Managed by Sir Nicholas Shehadie, a former lord mayor of Sydney, and coached by Bob Templeton, the squad was

team, rugby's finest attacking unit in the world, and the Barbarians, an invitational European all-star club for which the wide-open game

**Jimmy Connors**  
'... — Both of us.'

into these things sometimes. You say things during a match that wouldn't mean a thing afterwards."

Despite the distractions Con-

his meet," said Beardsley, one of several U.S. national team members who are in the middle of the university season. But "you have to give credit to the East German

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
DETROIT—Signed outfielder Kirk Gibson to a  
-year contract.

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women. They were pretty fantas-  
tic."

# NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	25	8	.759	-
Philadelphia	25	9	.735	1 1/2
New York	17	16	.516	8 1/2
Washington	15	18	.455	10
New Jersey	14	20	.412	11 1/2
Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	24	11	.686	-
Indianapolis	16	16	.500	6 1/2
Cleveland	17	17	.500	6 1/2
Chicago	15	19	.441	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	14	21	.400	10
Detroit	6	27	.182	17
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	17	12	.588	-
Denver	17	12	.588	-
Seattle	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Portland	10	24	.294	12 1/2
San Diego	12	22	.353	10 1/2
Utah	9	24	.273	13 1/2

Los Angeles	25	10	714	—
Seattle	22	11	467	2
Golden State	19	14	524	5

Wentz	19	14	.576	5
Portland	18	15	.545	6
in Disco	9	24	.273	15

**Senators's Results**

Boston 134, Detroit 124 (Bird 46, Archibald, Hake 15) Tribecks 28, Thomas 20).

Washington 129, New York 126 (Ballard 27, Martin 26, Cartwright 26, Mc Lucas 23).

Milwaukee 118, Los Angeles 107 (Buckner-27, Sinters-17; Johnson 28, Abdul-Jabbar 22).

Houston 111, Portland 109 (Malone 34, Murphy Thompson 25, Paxon 16).

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the screen through a video camera. The screen displays the target and the starting position of the hand. The hand is moved from the starting position to the target position. The video camera records the hand position and the target position. The video camera is connected to a computer, which controls the video camera and the hand movement.

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1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 12228) was grown in Tryptone Yeast Broth (Difco) at 37°C. Cells were harvested at mid-log phase (OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.5) and washed with distilled water. Cells were then resuspended in distilled water and sonicated for 10 min. The cell debris was removed by centrifugation at 10,000g for 10 min. The supernatant was then dialyzed into distilled water and concentrated by ultrafiltration (Amicon, Beverly, MA). The concentrate was then dialyzed into distilled water and concentrated by ultrafiltration (Amicon, Beverly, MA). The concentrate was then dialyzed into distilled water and concentrated by ultrafiltration (Amicon, Beverly, MA).

<b>ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES</b>	<b><i>(Continued from Back Page)</i></b>	<b>ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES</b>
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## Art Buchwald

## Leaky Administration

WASHINGTON — The media kept getting blamed for all sorts of crimes committed against the government, but very little is mentioned about how many times the press is used by the government to do its dirty work.

Take the recent firing of the president's national security aide, who came to Mr. Reagan's horseback riding, was considered one of his closest advisers.



Buchwald

The stablehand, Horatio Bridle, had asked high members of the White House staff with an interview he had given to Sports Illustrated saying the president kept slipping off his saddle. Since this was privileged information, the White House aides decided Bridle was not a team player and had to go. But no one had the nerve to break the news to the president's stablehand.

So one of the aides called up his good friend Sam Durney of the ANC Evening News and said, "Ask me a question about Horatio Bridle."

Sam said, "What's going on with the president's stablehand?"

"I can't tell you," the aide replied and hung up.

This was enough for Sam. He went on the air that night and said, "White House sources hinted today that there could be a big shakeup in the president's stable."

Mr. Reagan is said to have expressed dissatisfaction with the constant bickering going on between his national security stablehand and the groom at Quantico, where his horse is kept.

The next morning, crowds from all the major networks were staked out at Bridle's house. When he left for work, cameras were shoved in his face, and he was asked if he was on his way out.

"No one has spoken to me about it," Bridle said. "The president has told me I could have the stablehand job as long as I wanted it."

That afternoon, Lily Stall, the CBT White House correspondent, was having lunch with a Reagan insider. He said, "Ask me if Horatio Bridle is being considered as a replacement for Horatio Bridle as the president's national security stablehand."

Lily said, "Is Horatio Bridle being considered to replace Bridle in the White House?"

"There is no truth to the story whatsoever."

Lily rushed back to her place in front of the White House and reported to the TV audience. "Despite denials from the president, it has now been decided to replace Horatio Bridle with Chariton Dancer, who was stablehand to Mr. Reagan when the president was governor of California."

By this time Bridle was becoming frantic. He went to the White House and asked to see the president, but he could be assured once and for all that his job was not in jeopardy.

The president agreed to see Bridle, and afterwards said, "Horatio is the best stablehand I've ever had."

A White House aide standing next to Jackie Woodley of NBZ whispered to her, "Ask me if this is the last time the president will see Bridle."

The White House man said, "No comment."

Jackie went on the air that night and said, "NBZ has learned today that despite the meeting between President Reagan and Horatio Bridle the president will announce the appointment of a new national security stablehand tomorrow."

White House aides said the vicious attacks and innuendoes by the media on Bridle now make it impossible for him to do his job."

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Jordan shrugged. "Well, you know how those things happen." Pause. "We never remissed anything. No one cares about the old days. That's all gone, you know? Gone forever."

Renewed interest

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## Reopening Fibber McGee's Closet

By Al Martinez

Los Angeles Times Service

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — It is not the house at 79 Wistful Vista but a sprawling, elegant home here overlooking a canyon. And yet inside, his familiar voice an echo of the past, sits Fibber McGee, comfortable with his 85 years, easy with the memories.

His name is Jim Jordan and once, with patient Molly, he occupied for millions of radio listeners the funny home with the crowded closet on a street that meant Sad View. They were Fibber McGee and Molly from 1925 to 1952.

Anyone shouldering a few years' memory of the befuddled, tale-telling Fibber and the no-nonsense wife who could puncture his jokes with a tart "Tain't funny, McGee." They came into American homes with Throckmorton P. Gilchrist, Sr., the Old Timer, Beulah, Molly, La Trivia and Wallace Wimple, invariably accompanied by "Sweetie-Face, my big fat wife."

"Fibber McGee and Molly" was a gentle, down-home show at a time when comedy was not necessarily satire and family entertainment did not necessarily include incest. "We just tried to make people laugh," Jordan said. "Maybe we were funny and maybe we weren't, but it doesn't matter now. That was long ago and far away."

He is a small man from Peoria, Ill., barely 5-foot-6. His voice remains the lik of the Old Tuesday night show, but age has blurred his ability to rattle off Fibber's anguished, frustrated "Dat-dat the dadd-ratted..." "Hell," he said slowly, "I've had a heart problem, a hernia operation, a bladder infection and antibiotics make me sicker'n a dog. What do you expect?"

Jordan was Fibber and his wife, Molly, as well as the voices of other characters on the half-hour show. They had married 42 years when she died in 1961. And when she died, so did the magic at 79 Wistful Vista.

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Fibber McGee and Molly (Jim Jordan and first wife Marian).

the national lexicon. So was the Old Timer's response to a Fibber story, "That's purty good, Johnny, but that ain't the way I heard it."

And there was the closet, too. "We were always looking for a running dingo, a gag," Jordan said. He starts at 700 bound scripts from the old Fibber show, as though staring will revive fluttering memories. "Oh, we tried all kinds of things to keep a gag going but nothing worked."

Then a writer did a show about how Fibber was slowly and when he opened a hall closet door, everything fell out. That was it. That was our dingo. That was our running gag."

It became a weekly occurrence, one of the most familiar sounds in radio. Fibber would open the closet to Molly's horror and everything he had ever saved would crash to the hall floor, ending with a tinkly bell. The sound-effects people made it a classic moment. "In the last year or so we never did the closet gag too much," Jordan said. "But if any-

body remembers anything at all, that's it, the damned closet."

Jordan has no interest in appearing in public again. He stays home, and watches television moodily and reads a little. He owns no tapes of the Fibber shows but does have some 78 recordings, which he never plays. "The last show I heard," he said, "was the last one I did. I don't get me wrong. I enjoyed it all. I made money and invested and I'm comfortable. Not rich, but OK."

He has a son, a daughter, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren who see all the time. "I'm not trying for a comeback," he offered piously, his smile flickering like a candle in the wind. "I don't have too much to say."

He walks with an effort to the front door and stands there for a moment. "I guess it's enough to think that even when old Jim Jordan is gone, Fibber might last awhile. He might at that." And the door to 79 Wistful Vista closes slowly.

## PEOPLE: 'Eva Braun Car' Auctioned; A Hitler One Goes Unsold

An armor-plated Mercedes-Benz that was reportedly a gift from Adolf Hitler to his mistress, Eva Braun, was sold at auction in Phoenix, Ariz., for \$240,000, but one said to be Hitler's parade car failed to draw a required \$500,000 bid.

Tom Barrett, a partner in the 10th annual Barrett-Jackson Classic Car Auction, withdrew Hitler's car, another bulletproof Mercedes-Benz 540-K roadster, because the top bid was only \$400,000. The Braun car, a 1938 metallic gold roadster 340-K, was sold to a Fort Worth, Texas, car collector who could afford other people. About a thousand cars were sold at the auction, claimed to be the largest of its type in the world, for "close to \$10 million," according to a spokesman. The top price was \$360,000 for a 1935 Swiss-made Hispano Suiza J12. It was purchased by an unidentified Iranian businessman living in England.

A sixteen-year-old British international master Nigel Short beat Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korchnik, the 12th round of the International Chess Congress at Hastings, England. The young Briton beat Kupreichik, 32, in 42 moves.

The Norwegian parliamentary committee that selects the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize has a new chairman. He is Egil Aarvik, 69, the former deputy chairman, who was elected by the five-member committee to succeed John Sanne, who retired last month.

A jet plane called The Spirit of America finished a record-breaking globe trot at Tenerife, making the trip in 47 hours, 38 minutes and 25 seconds, 10 hours less than the previous record for a business aircraft. "It was just like a picture book," said pilot William Mack. The Gulfstream III jet made refueling stops at Geneva, Bahrain, Singapore, Guam, Hawaii and Chicago.

Olympic gold medal figure skater Dorothy Hamill has married Dean Paul Martin, son of actor-singer Dean Martin, in a Beverly Hills ceremony attended by 350 guests.

The groom, now a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, was a world-ranked tennis player and musician in a hit rock group. Hamill plans to continue to appear in various professional ice shows.

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